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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Berlin Feels Reply Goes Far

Britain and France Consider

Senator Long Trails Mr. Farley

Ethiopia Asserts Independence

Moscow Holds Religion Slain

Baltimore Boys Get Pot of Gold

BRITAIN and France, not satisfied with Germany's reply to the London proposals, prepare to give it formal consideration. The full text shows that Germany is ready to talk things over, but asks to do so with Britain first; is agreeable to the principle of an air convention to preserve the peace against an aggressor, but omits mention of the Eastern Locarno or Germany's return to the League or the Disarmament Conference. French and British newspapers are critical of the reply. Geneva feels that this negotiating with Germany as an equal scraps the Versailles Treaty, while binding Germany to little in particular. But Berlin denies that it seeks to separate Britain from France and feels that its answer is conciliatory and should be satisfactory—It regards its agreement to an air pact as self-sacrificing.

¶ Washington sees many important events in the shaping. The Senate passes Senator Huey P. Long's resolution for the investigation of PWA contracts given a company in which Postmaster General James A. Farley is alleged to have had an interest, and observers prepare for fireworks when an "irresistible force" meets an "immovable object." The Administration, having decided to extend the NRA, will seek extension of the many state enforcement acts. Social workers gathering for their convention raise a serious doubt—They do not believe the Federal Government can withdraw from direct relief in accordance with its plan.

¶ Ethiopia says in a special communiqué that Emperor Haile Selassie's troops have not advanced into disputed territory since the Ualual incident, which started the trouble. Rome fills with soldiers under mobilization orders, but no important embarkation for Africa takes place. A pith helmet swinging from each soldier's back announces his tropical destination. Negradas Yesus, Ethiopian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome hopes there will be no war, but is outspoken —"If Italy comes against us we will fight to the last man to save our freedom of 6000 years."

¶ Chicago Fusionists line up behind Prof. Paul H. Douglas for Mayor with "Militant honesty" as their slogan. This prominent member of the University of Chicago faculty has long supported drastic control of public utilities. His home rule for Chicago utility users would also squeeze from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 "water" from the surface lines capitalization. Stop juggling of public funds, stop syndicate gambling, restore school facilities, administer relief without graft, are points. Chicago is one of the greatest of cities—When it realizes its greatness it will rise up and establish great government.

¶ Moscow's Society of the Militant Godless discontinues its weekly paper on the ground that religion is shattered in the Soviet Union. The fact that the circulation had dropped from 180,000 to 100,000 is not admitted as a factor. Officers of the society say they believe that in 10 years they can cease from their labors entirely since religion will have yielded to "education" and everybody will have been cured of the "religious malady." Pity these blind crusaders —Earnestly they implore people to stick their noses in the dirt and call it the best there is.

¶ Abyssinia, now much in the news, is scheduled to put its wild jungle noises on the air in world broadcasts next summer. Wynant Davis Hubbard, author and explorer, former Harvard football star, goes with his expedition to get wild tribes ready to sing and do their religious rites for the microphone, to get lions, hyenas and other fierce beasts ready to speak up at bedtime for children safe in faraway nurseries. Mr. Hubbard holds that when children really understand animals they never fear them. He does not believe there is such a thing as instinctive fear—He says fear is a pernicious something that has to be taught.

¶ Baltimore approves Judge Eugene O'Dunne in ruling that "finders are keepers," thus enriching two 16-year-old boys by $28,000. Theodore Jones and Henry Grob, sons of families on municipal relief, dug in the cellar of an old house and unearthed 3558 early American gold coins of a face value of $11,427, but worth more than twice that on account of their rarity. Many claimants have appeared, but the original owner could not be traced. So a grave judge hands youth back its true-dream pot of gold—Boy heroes will use their shining wealth to do wonderful things for their families.

[Beginning Monday, in the absence of Mr. Steele on vacation, the March of the Nations will be conducted by Henry Edison Williams.]

Russian Manager Gets Profit For Chinese Eastern Railway Despite Crisis in Far East

Roody Wins Distinction by Specializing in Failing Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

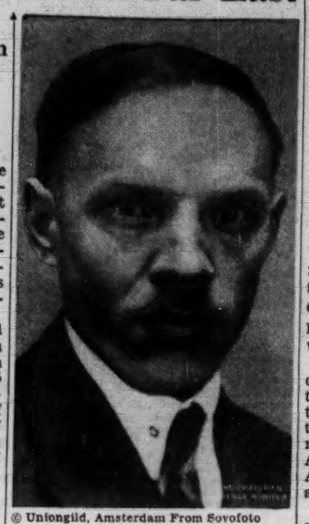
HARBIN, Manchoukuo—Despite flood, recurrent warfare and banditry in Manchuria during the past five years, the Chinese Eastern Railway has continued to be a profitable undertaking. Credit for this accomplishment is given to General Manager J. V. Roody, whose work was recently honored here at a testimonial banquet.

Mr. Roody has had a colorful career, centering around transport in Russia and Siberia. He took part in the revolutionary outbreak of 1905 and fled to Siberia to escape imprisonment. After the Revolution of 1917 he was made acting president of the main committee of the Perm Railway, and later became chief commissar of that line.

Work in Siberia

With the advancement of Czechs into Siberia in 1918, Mr. Roody organized special guards for communications of the Verhne-Uralsk district, holding the post of the Chief of the Guards, and was at the same time a member of the staff of the Ways of Communication, remaining in this position until the Kolchak troops occupied the Urals.

Following this, he worked steadily in this district, restoring the railways while had been ruined by the Kolchak troops. Being appointed specially for the restoration of railways in Siberia, Mr. Roody occupied the position of Chief of the Perm,



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J. V. Roody
General Manager of Chinese Eastern Railroad

Omsk, Tomsk and Trans-Baikhad Railways at different times.

The Soviet Government having taken notice of the services rendered by Mr. Roody in the restoration of the ruined transport of Siberia, as well as restoring the working apparatus of the railways, awarded him the Order of the Red

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Public Defense Plan Declared Not Necessary

Boston Lawyers Protest Move to Put Matters Out of Their Hand

Deny Rich Favored

Prominent Boston lawyers were roundly scored today for their attack on the proposal of Mayer C. Goldman to establish a system of public defenders in place of private defense in criminal cases.

Mr. Goldman, chairman of the committee on public defenders of the New York State Bar Association, released his statement in Boston today and in it he made direct answer to Dean Gleason L. Archer, of the Suffolk Law School; Attorney General Paul A. Dever and others.

Mr. Goldman asserts that all his critics ignored the inequities between the poor man's chance for justice and that of the wealthier client.

The opposition of Boston attorneys does not surprise him, for, he said, "The bar as a whole has ever been unprogressive, ultraconservaand essentially slow to change . . . although individual lawyers have been outstanding champions of great reforms. . . .

"When public defense for all accused persons charged with crime is finally effected—as it must be in time, just as public defense for the poor has been thus far established in many American communities—it will be so not by any help from the bar but despite the bar's opposition."

Dean Archer's Stand

Dean Archer denounced the proposal on the ground that it would "strangle the defense and lower the standards of justice." He suggests that abuses could be abolished by providing courses on legal ethics in law schools.

Mr. Goldman replies that a public defender would never be so tempted to defeat justice for the sake of a fee as would private counsel. Courses in ethics, he pointed out, would not affect the basic idea of his proposal —that all accused persons, rich or poor, must be placed upon a true equality before the law.

"As to the objection that my proposal is 'pernicious,' or that a 'denial of the right to select one's own attorney would work a denial of justice,' the answer is very simple," Mr. Goldman continued. "Those persons who have the financial means to choose their own lawyers have no greater constitutional or fundamental right to do so than poor persons.

What Dever Says

Mr. Dever stated that the practice in Massachusetts, and many other states, of requiring the judge to appoint counsel for a penniless defendant requesting it, proves that the poor are not discriminated against.

But, replies Mr. Goldman, Mr. Dever "completely overlooks the fact that the present system of as-

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Curley Drops Justice Bureau

Senators Censured on Court Vote

Policy Group Discusses Mexico

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

Curley Says He Knew It

Governor Curley today said that he "knew all along" about the unhampered freedom of at least 23 hardened criminals, whom the Boston police have enough information to imprison—as alleged yesterday by the Citizens Public Safety Committee and Roger W. Cutler, its chairman.

The Curley offensive to gain control of the Boston police could be urged no faster, the Governor indicated, as it already proceeds at top speed.

Behind the scenes, however, it was reported that the fuel supply was limited, as assistants tried to build up a case against Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard. Evidence sufficient to warrant a dismissal was said to be hard to assemble.

Meanwhile, the Governor was on record as withdrawing his support for a new state department of justice associated with the attorney general's office.

After a conference with all officials concerned, Mr. Curley stated that the functions of prosecution and gathering of evidence should be kept separate. The Department of Public Safety, he said, should have the detective work under its authority, thus freeing the Attorney General's office to carry on its legal work.

Presumably the conferring group came to the conclusion that the two functions should not be mixed.

The Governor said he had requested an estimate from the state division of detectives as to the funds needed to strengthen their numbers and efficiency under the Department of Public Safety.

Court Vote Protested

Cudgels of protest against the anti-World Court vote of the two Massachusetts senators have been taken up by the Wellesley College faculty and officers, it was disclosed today. Letters asking for a reversal of their votes when the question comes up again, went to the senators on Feb. 12. At the same time, an appeal to all other college faculties in the state for a similar stand was made public.

Senators David A. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge directly violated a clear mandate of the Massachusetts people in so voting, the manifesto stated. It was signed by President Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Dean Mary Lowell Coolidge and 57 members of the Wellesley faculty:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty of Wellesley College, voters of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby protest against your refusal as a member of the Senate of the United States to cast your vote in favor of American membership in the World Court. We feel that your action is contrary to the

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Bonus Defender

Wide World

Frank N. Belgrano
Head of American Legion Meets Massachusetts Officers

Federal Shift Of Relief Load Held Doubtful

Social Workers Agreed on Necessity of Caution by Government

Gaps Must Be Filled

Time Needed for Work and Insurance Plans—Many Groups Unguarded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Extreme doubt whether the Federal Government will be able to withdraw from the field of direct relief is expressed by men and women who know the problems of the needy at first hand, gathered here for the conference of the American Association of Social Workers.

While agreeing that social insurance combined with a public emergency work program will help immensely, a considerable group believes that states and local governments cannot bear the burden of direct relief which President Roosevelt says the Federal Government "can and must" give up.

These social workers point out that there is no basis for confidence that states and local governments and private agencies in most communities can supply the necessary funds to care for 1,500,000 families, or approximately 30 per cent of the present relief load. This load is several times larger than local governments and private agencies ever carried in pre-depression years.

On Verge of Dependency

Unemployment insurance, old-age benefits, mothers' pensions and works programs will not, in the light of experience, avoid the necessity of a considerable amount of relief, this group says.

They explain:

1. The waiting period of four weeks, provided in the Administration's unemployment insurance plan, will exhaust the resources of many workers' families, at all times on the verge of dependency. Unemployment benefits in some cases will be inadequate for large families or families suffering from sudden misfortunes.

2. A considerable amount of direct relief may be necessary to bridge over any period from the time insurance benefits end and jobs on public works become available.

Groups Not Covered

3. In many instances direct relief or special work relief would have to be furnished those not covered by insurance, such as employees in very small establishments and persons working for themselves.

4. Direct relief will be required to take care of old persons not eligible for pensions because they are not citizens of the United States or have not been resident in the State for five years.

5. The field of relief for transients and nonresidents is left uncovered because many such persons would be excluded from insurance or pensions on grounds of lack of legal settlement.

Estimates Questioned

July 1 has been set as the date on which the Federal Government hopes to step out of the field of direct relief entirely. The $880,000,000 being requested of Congress for continuation of the federal relief program is authorized to be expended prior to that time.

State and local workers believe there is a grave question whether their local units can furnish what direct relief may be necessary to supplement the insurance and work programs and care for the so-called "unemployables" at the same time. The number which cannot be employed on a federal emergency program, may for many months exceed the 1,500,000 estimated by the President, they say.

These workers also raise the question whether 70 per cent of the emergency relief load can be taken care of by the proposed employment program as the President hopes.

Projects Are Limited

The type of project specified by the President is mainly of the construction type, which is somewhat limited geographically and professionally and requires careful planning before it can be started.

Setting up categories of "unemployables" and "employables," some workers feel, is unfortunate, not only from the mental but also from the practical administrative standpoint.

Local agencies, responsible for relief would be inclined to classify as many as possible as employable and turn them over to the Federal Government while federal officials would be inclined to be selective of their men and to suit their convenience in classifying them as employable.

Macon Declared Weakened by Old Accident to Ship

Not Given Time to Repair Damage of Texas Storm, Says Ship's Officer

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—The buffeting received by the dirigible Macon in a Texas storm last April provided a naval board of inquiry with a new approach today in its investigation of the airship's plunge into the Pacific.

A possible key to the disaster, which resulted in the loss of two men when the "Queen of the Skies" fell into the ocean Tuesday night, was brought out by Lieut. Galvin M. Bolster of the Macon.

He said three girders in the ship's tail had sheared several months ago and only minor repairs had been made since then because of orders from the Bureau of Aeronautics the work should not interfere with training flights.

"This work," he told the board, "had not been completed when the Macon started on her last flight."

But, he stated, he did not consider the craft unsafe for flight over the ocean, even with the repairs unfinished.

Felt Ship Was Safe

"I felt the ship was safe to fly in anything but extremely violent air," he declared.

The Texas accident was a "close call" he recalled. "It was only by the promptest work on the part of the crew that we were able to save the ship and keep the fin from coming off."

The same indication of structural weakness also was given by R. J. Davis, chief boatswain's mate, one of two crewmen on duty near the "casualty" spot in the rear.

All four fins, two horizontal and two vertical, were fastened to the allegedly weak girder, known technically as "No. 17½."

Commander P. L. Gatch, judge advocate of the court, made pointed inquiries to determine if progressive bumpings encountered in anchoring the Macon at its Sunnyside base might have strained the girder. The lower fin was attached to the ground car in the anchoring operation.

Said Top Fin Gave Way

Lieutenant Bolster said it was possible, but he did not see how such jars could hurt the upper part of the girder where the casualty occurred. He held the forward portion of the top fin was the first to give way before the Macon spun to her ocean grave. Boatswain Davis believed the trouble was in the after part of the same top fin.

It was brought out the Texas break occurred at the top fin's jointure with girder 17½.

Disposing of a previous theory the control gear might have been tangled by a loose piece of fabric, Lieutenant Bolster said he was convinced the fabric was sound until the time of the casualty.

"Apparently the entire fin structure was torn away and it took part of the hull with it," he declared.

Paris and London Seek United Reply To German Note

Quai d'Orsay Expresses Regret at Limitations in Reich's Advance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 16—Disappointed at Germany's response to the London security proposals, the French Government is preparing to renew consultations with Britain to fix on a united reply.

Begun through usual diplomatic channels, it is understood these Franco-British consultations may give a possible lead to direct conversations between Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, probably when the latter comes to Paris to deliver a lecture later this month.

Although pointing out that the Reich's note leaves the way open for further negotiations, the Quai d'Orsay regrets that the German reply, in indicating acceptance of the air convention, completely ignores other elements of the London proposals, such as Germany's return to the

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Long Forces Farley Inquiry In Four Days Where Others Had Failed for Two Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Washington is asking if an irristible force is not driving straight today for a political immovable object. If true, the consequence is apt to be as spectacular in politics as in physics.

The irresistible force is Huey P. Long.

The immovable object is James A. Farley.

The Senate has just agreed to the resolution of the one to investigate the affairs of the other. And thus two of the most extraordinary phenomena in American political life today are hurtling together, like opposing planetary bodies, with a possible concussion in the offing that ought to jar the starlings in the Capitol dome.

No nation but America could have produced either "Jim" Farley or Huey Long. At the present time these are the respective qualifications for public attention and study of the rivals:

Here is the Line-up

Mr. Farley is Postmaster General, with tens of thousands of jobs at his disposal. He is a graduate of Tammany, a member of the Cabinet, and simultaneously the chief patronage dispensing officer. He is chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a dominant political post. He is chairman of the New York Democratic Committee. He is a personal friend of the President. He has aspirations to be Governor of New York.

Mr. Long started out as a traveling salesman. He ended up as Dictator of Louisiana. Although theoretically only a Senator, he holds the political machinery of his state in the hollow of his hand—the Governor, the Legislature, and the "other Senator" all obey him.

Besides that, he has a strong following in the South and a growing following in other parts of the country. In his own style of mud-slinging, satirical invective, he is the most effective man in the Senate. He is, and remains, the Kingfish.

Senator Long is probably a far greater sufferer from under-estimation of his intelligence and skill than anybody else in the Senate. Conservatives particularly fail to see the truth of the matter when they minimize Mr. Long as "a buffoon."

Took Long Four Days

It is these two protagonists that the Senate's affirmative action in upholding the Long resolution brings to the foreground.

Conservatives and liberals have been trying to get Mr. Farley investigated for two long years. Senator Long succeeded in doing it in four days. On each one of those days he made one of his long, characteristic speeches. He talked for a greater length of time than all the rest of the 95 Senators put together. Hour after hour, Senator Long continued, unrestrained by the normal constraints put upon polite legislators, aided by the absence of

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'Jaywalker' Found Commonest Cause Of Auto Accidents

Insurance Survey Shows Careless Pedestrian Needs to Mend Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16—Irresponsible pedestrians and overspeeding motorists were the predominating factors in last year's worst motor casualty toll ever experienced in the United States, according to the first completed 1934 highway accident analysis released today by the Travelers Insurance Company.

Darting out from behind parked cars, crossing the street in the middle of the block and walking along rural roads with their backs to traffic, unthinking pedestrians did almost as much as the reckless driver to build up the nation's yearly record to 36,000 fatalities and 882,000 injuries.

The Travelers Insurance Company has won distinction in recent years as one of the most accurate investigators of national highway conditions.

Pedestrians Head List

The fatality record was found by the company to be about 25 per cent greater than in 1933. Although practically two-thirds of the accidents involved driving errors, pedestrians paid the highest price, with 16,000 fatalities or 44 per cent of the national total.

Also looming prominently in the casuality picture was the drunken pedestrian. While the records show that only 4.47 per cent of the pedestrians involved in accidents were intoxicated, this number was nearly 50 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

Seeking clues as to how to prevent further increases in pedestrian accidents this year, the investigators discovered that the great proportion of pedestrians were struck while crossing streets in the middle of blocks rather than at traffic-controlled intersections.

Not Paying Due Attention

Other pedestrians crossed at protected intersections but failed to use the safety measures provided, crossing against the traffic signals. Still others walked into the traffic reading newspapers or looking at the high buildings.

The extreme carelessness resulting in this tremendous economic

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France Considers Two-Year Period Of Conscription

Doubling of Time Held Needed to Keep Pace With Reich Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Despite the added security afforded by the proposed air convention with England, France is preparing to increase the length of its period of compulsory military service in the very near future.

Possibly within the next few weeks—certainly before the middle of April, when the next class of conscripts will be called to the colors —the French Government is expected to demand Parliament to authorize this increase in French effectives. Not even the prospect of municipal elections in May can alter the necessity of adopting this unpopular measure immediately.

At present every Frenchman is required to undergo a year of military service in the army, navy or air corps. With the exception of its colonial army, and its framework of "career" officers, France has had no professional army. The numerical strength of its defense forces has depended almost entirely on 18 or 20-year-old conscripts, who, in practice, only spend about nine months in training camps and are then relegated to the vast corps of mobilizable reserves.

Army of Reserves

This process has given France a land army of, in round numbers, about 500,000 men. Nearly 150,000 of these, however, are used for overseas service. This still leaves land forces totaling about 350,000 to defend the frontiers of France itself.

In the latter part of 1935, however, begins the period of "classes creuses" —that is to say, the period when the number of recruits available falls sharply, due to the decreased natality during the war years. Instead of the 230,000 conscripts available last year, for instance, this year there will be only about 149,000, while in 1936 the number falls to 117,000. In contrast with this decrease, the effective strength of the German armed forces will—according to the French official estimates—reach a total closely approaching 600,000 men in 1935.

Faced with this situation, the French Government feels it has no choice. A return to a period of two years of military service is imperative, it is argued. Only thus can the alleged inequality between the French and German forces be rectified.

This bill, it is learned in well-informed political circles, provides for raising the period of service first to 18 months and then to two years. The conscripts now serving, who normally would have been released in April, would probably serve until next October.

Increase Unpopular

The recruits drafted in April would be enlisted for 18 months, while those called up next October would be required to serve the full two years. This two-year period would then be continued until the end of the "classes creuses" in 1940.

Any increase in the length of the period of military service is naturally a very unpopular affair, and it is anticipated that it will arouse considerable opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. Some political observers affirm that the Government will encounter the united opposition of Radicals and Socialists to this measure, and will either be forced to abandon it or will be overthrown. Most experienced political prophets, however, point out that the Radicals have never yet opposed any measure which was made to appear necessary for the security of France, and that therefore there is virtually no doubt of the Government's obtaining the passage of the bill.

Head of Legion Says Bonus Now Will Help Trade

Belgrano Holds Method of Payment Is Secondary to Other Questions

Immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus is the soundest business proposition now before this country, Frank N. Belgrano, national commander of the American Legion, declared today. He is in Boston to meet with Massachusetts Legion officers.

"There are hundreds of schemes for the promotion of recovery and relief whereby billions of dollars would be spent," he stated, "yet not one of them is as economically sound nor as deserving a measure as payment of a debt long owed and really deserved to those who sacrificed everything they had for their country."

Mr. Belgrano appeared confident of the passage of a bonus bill this year. There are 27 bonus bills in the House and seven in the Senate awaiting their turn on the calendar of the Ways and Means Committee.

Based on Miami Call

When the bonus question comes up, Mr. Belgrano said, it would make little difference which bill was passed, as long as it contained the provisions adopted by the Legion at the national convention held in Miami.

The $2,100,000,000 bill originally sponsored by the Legion is House bill 3896, introduced by Congressman Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky. This bill does not specify the method by which Congress shall make the necessary funds available. "That is their problem," Mr. Belgrano contended, "and we will abide by any decision of Congress as to the method and manner of providing funds for payment. But we do demand immediate action."

As a further argument for immediate payment of the bonus, Mr. Belgrano pointed out that the payment would not add a single dollar to the national debt.

New Purchasing Power

"Payment of the bonus this year," he insisted, "and not on any five-year installment basis, would generate a new great purchasing power in all channels of business and trade and give business the impetus to carry us over the hump and out of the depression."

In a speech this afternoon at Gardner Auditorium to the Massachusetts officers of the American Legion, Mr. Belgrano replied to the attack made against him last night over the air by Representative Wright Patman of Texas.

He charged the Congressman with trying to split the Legion ranks by personal attacks.

Caved-In Man 'Easy as Dirt' To Wizard of the Steam Shovel

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Louis Passarelli has another name on his life-saving list. It was added when he dug Tony Antunes out of a cave-in at Boston Post Road and Wilson Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday.

It was the fifth name on his roll.

It all came about because Louis Passarelli believes in doing his job well—"better than the other fellow does it." This ambition made him what his boss, Salvatore Naclerio, says is the best steam shovel man in New York. He calls Louis the master of the steam shovel.

This steam shovel is a five-ton steel bucket. It is governed by four hand levers, two foot levers and three overhead ropes. With two hands and two feet, Louis Passarelli plays it like an artist—with the facility a pianist can play his instrument. It is said of him that with this five-ton steel bucket he can do the William Tell act and lift a hat from a man's head.

Salvatore Naclerio's "gang" was working in the Bronx yesterday when a sewer excavation caved in on Tony Antunes. Faces that blanched through the grime were lifted to the steam shovel engineer and to Salvatore Naclerio, the boss. What haappened then is best told by Louis Passarelli.

"All I did was to operate the machine," he said, modestly. "The boss he stood up and told me what to do. 'Be careful or you will hurt him,' the boss said. I shaved off the earth an inch at a time until up came Tony's hat. Then they jumped in and yanked him out. That was all there is to it."

Then the boss stuck in a sentence. "Louie's the best steam shovel man in New York," he declared.

Louis Passarelli explained why he was good.

"Me? I have been running a shovel for 10 years," he said. "I try to be good so I can keep my job. I gotta wife and five kids in New Rochelle. I gotta work steady or they don't eat. I do the best I can."

Retired Hod Carrier Wins Denver Art Prize

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Fame as a budding artist rests on the shoulders of Michael O'Brien, an octogenarian who left off carrying a brick hod eight years ago.

He could hardly believe it yesterday when informed his "Rest by the Roadside," painted on a cardboard box, was the best shown at the Denver Art Guild's exhibition. Admitting he didn't know what an art school was, Mr. O'Brien said he always wanted to be an artist, but never had the time until he quit carrying the hod.

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Codos and Rossi Try Record Ocean Flight

ISTRES, France, Feb. 16 (AP)—Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi took off at 6:36 a. m. (1:36 E. S. T.) today on a projected flight to Buenos Aires in an attempt to better their own record.

They hope to break their present world's nonstop distance record by more than 1000 miles, spanning the 6758 miles in less than 70 hours. Their present record is 5653 miles from New York to Syria in August, 1933.

Curley Drops Justice Bureau Senators Censured on Court Vote

Policy Group Discusses Mexico

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spirit of the 'good neighbor policy' advocated by President Roosevelt; contrary to the national platforms adopted by the Republican and Democratic parties in 1932 wherein both parties favored American participation in the World Court; and contrary to the wish of those voters in Massachusetts who in recent referenda favored, by a majority of 62 per cent of all votes cast, American entry into the World Court.

"We trust that when you are afforded another opportunity to cast your vote on a measure designed to promote peace through collaboration with other powers, you will not again disappoint the vast body of voters in Massachusetts who, irrespective of party affiliation, deem it imperative to replace international conflict by international co-operation."

Mexican Issue Debated

American intervention in Mexico to redress the persecution by its Government of the Roman Catholic Church was hotly debated before the Foreign Policy Association today.

"Whatever the reports of civil disturbance in Mexico," said Carleton Beals, Latin American authority, "the United States should maintain its position under international law and keep its hands off.

"If we are going to set out on a knight-errant mission to fight for religious tolerance in the world," he said, "we will have to break off friendly relations with the governments of most of the world."

Señor E. R. Pineda-Galvan, Harvard graduate whose father was formerly in the Diaz Ministry, held that the United States had "aided Mexican administrations" before. It should now protect communicants of the Roman Catholic Church who are suffering under the Cardenas reforms.

Mr. Beals declared that even though there were partially confirmed reports that American interests were fomenting revolutionary plans for the overthrow of the present Mexican Administration, the United States should keep its hands off.

"That would mean prevention of willful shipment of arms and ammunition," he said.

Leonard Plans Bureau

Just as Governor Curley withdrew his support for a state department of justice, Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard was today rushing plans for a similar anti-crime agency for the Boston police.

He would centralize the handling of all major crimes in a new bureau of criminal investigation. It is to be modeled somewhat after the former bureau of that name which was broken up and decentralized when Eugene C. Hultman was commissioner.

At present, division captains have full responsibility for investigating serious crimes. In view of the current widespread accusations that divisional officers were protecting criminal activities Mr. Leonard believes that a decentralized system cannot entirely be trusted. Within the last few days, he has been compelled to shift division officers like pawns on a chessboard, as a result of the hue and cry following the Cosmos Club shooting.

All facts relative to arrests on gambling and vice charges during the last two months were today being scanned at headquarters. Mr. Leonard expects to find therein additional arguments for his new bureau plans.

Indian Antiquity Traced

The first significant clues to the cultural origins and relationships of the great Indian tribes which roamed over the northern part of South America for centuries before the coming of the Spaniards have been excavated in Venezuela by Alfred Kidder II, assistant in anthropology, Harvard University.

On the shores of beautiful Lake Valencia, one of the richest archaeological sites in South America, Mr. Kidder and his party began their diggings. In addition to excavations at Los Tamarindos on the peninsula La Cabreria where ancient Venezuelan artifacts have lain hidden for more than 1000 years, studies were also made of remains found in the desert and Andean mountain regions to the west of the lake. Most of the digging was accomplished through the co-operation of Juan Vincente Gomez, President of Venezuela, on whose property most of the worth-while finds were located.

The migrations and cultures of South and Central America have long been a stumbling block to archæologists and anthropologists who have tried to establish relationships between the tribes that roamed this region. There has been little scientific excavation done, but the Harvard department now has a collection of thousands of pieces of the oldest known Venezuelan pottery which will take several years to clean, assemble and study before logical deductions as to significance can be made.

Nothing was revealed concerning the nature of the houses in which the early occupants of the site lived, but other archaeologists have found evidence that the people lived in pile dwellings on the edge of the lake. It was the pile dwellings on the shores of the Gulf of Venezuela, first sighted by the Spaniards, which led Vespucci to call the country Venezuela, or "Little Venice."

Old Timers 'Pooh-Pooh'

Ambitiously announced as "one of the greatest music festivals ever planned in Boston," was today announced for the afternoon of Washington's birthday at the Boston Garden.

On reading the news New England's collective grandmother sat bolt upright, and emitted what might be described as a dignified snort.

"Nonsense," she said with emphasis.

"They talk about large festivals nowadays, why . . ." and she was too overcome to proceed for a minute. "Back when I sung in the chorus of the Peace Jubilee after the Civil War, there were 18,000 of us in the chorus alone. The orchestra was made up of 2200 musicians, just 20 times as big as the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

"That was in the old Colleseum, that was built in the fork between the New Haven and B. & A. railroads at Back Bay. The building held under one roof as many people as the Yale Bowl holds, out in the open. There were 80,000 persons in there at one time. And now they talk of the Garden holding one of the largest festivals ever planned in Boston!

"Let them see me, before they make any more statements like that."

Mme. Tchernavin Speaks

Soviet Russia is falling far short of Communistic ideals because Bolshevists, not Communists are ruling the nation, declared Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin, a Russian intellectual who escaped from Soviet Russia 15 years after the revolution, at Jordan Hall last night.

"The ideals of Socialism and Communism," she told the Russian Club, "are universal happiness and freedom. "Yet, in Russia, she said, few persons are free from terror, and few have sufficient to eat. The Bolshevist rulers are the worst enemies of the ideals of Communism and are constituting an insult to the doctrine.

Mme. Tchernavin, author of "Escape From the Soviets," devoted most of her lecture to "The Fate of Intellectual Workers in Soviet Russia." Contrary to the general opinion, the lecturer declared the intellectuals suffer as many hardships as the "kulaks," or capitalist individual farmers, for the Soviets have enslaved them to carry on the work the Soviets themselves should be doing.

The intellectuals, she said, have no freedom, and are not allowed to have sole charge of specialized work in which they have been trained.

Red chiefs, often devoid of all understanding of their work, are placed over them. For instance, Mme. Tchernavin declared she was conducting specialized work in Russian museums at which the Red directors were so illiterate that they had difficulty in writing their names, and did not know the difference between an engraving and a statue.

Ship Never Saw 'Home'

A ship that never visited her home port and never will was discharging coal at East Boston today. The Hungarian steamer Csarda, hailing from Budapest, is this modern "Flying Dutchman." She brought 5008 tons of coal from Swansea, Wales, and is one of five boats flying the Hungarian flag and hailing from Budapest. None of these has ever been to Budapest, because the Danube River is not navigable as far upstream as that city. Hungary has no sea coast. Trieste on the Adriatic now belonging to Italy. The Csarda is the first Hungarian boat to visit Boston.

Kaminski Pardon Denied

A letter from Governor Curley refusing executive pardon to Alexander Kaminski, convicted of murder, today was received by friends of Kaminski in answer to their pleas that the Governor intervene.

Gov. Curley pointed out that all the pleas addressed to him did not contradict the court finding that Kaminski was guilty. They merely asked for clemency on the ground of sympathy for his dependents. This the Governor termed misguided and misplaced.

"I join with you in the expression of sympathy to the parents of Kaminski," the Governor wrote. "But I find it impossible to avoid expressing sympathy for the dependents of the Kaminski victim."

In view of no valid reason for presuming that justice had miscarried, the Governor declined to intervene. Kaminski is to be electrocuted on Monday.

Public Defenders Called Needless

(Continued from Page 1)

signing lawyers in criminal cases to serve pauper defendants, without compensation, has been the subject of so much scandal, such flagrant abuses, such complete failure in the administration of criminal justice as to have forced the establishment by law of public defenders in many American communities, the creation of many voluntary defenders by legal aid and other philanthropic and welfare agencies in other places, and the focusing of public attention generally on the subject—and in Boston, among other places."

Frank Grinell, Boston lawyer, objected to the plan as "unconstitutional" but Mr. Goldman defies him to prove that any constitutional right—expressed or implied—gives any person the right to select his own lawyer.

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Monitor to Interview Miss Sarah Wambaugh

MISS SARAH WAMBAUGH, technical adviser to the Saar plebiscite commission which conducted the election which resulted in returning that region to Germany, will be interviewed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, in The Christian Science Monitor's feature program, Saturday, Feb. 16, at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Democratic Leaders In Rhode Island Busy Over Two Big Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—Rhode Island Democratic leaders today were in the throes of debate over filling two important positions—a United States Representative's seat and a federal judgeship.

Representative Francis B. Condon resigned to assume his new duties as an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. Judge Ira Lloyd Letts has resigned as U. S. District Court Justice for Rhode Island to resume his private law practice here.

The 10,000,000-a-year position vacated by Judge Letts is looked upon by Democratic leaders as a particularly attractive plum. Among the aspirants are Col. Harvey A. Baker, a former district attorney during Wilson's régime, and the present federal district attorney, J. Howard McGrath. Others mentioned are Col. P. H. Quinn, a former national committeeman; City Solicitor John C. Mahoney and State Senator William G. Troy.

A special election is expected to be called for the late spring or summer to fill the Congressional seat. Democratic leaders are silent on their preferred candidates for this position.

Last-Minute Settlement Averts Portland Strike

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 16 (AP)—A longshoremen's strike on Portland's water front was averted Feb. 14 five minutes before the deadline set by union officials.

A working agreement between steamship companies and stevedores and the Portland Longshoremen's Benevolent Society, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, was signed at 4:55 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). John van Druten comedy with Sybil Thorndike. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION (Plymouth). Bert Lytell as one of a group of Jesuits faced by various problems. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in Leslie Howard's adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' story. 8:15.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Revival of old-time villain-hissing melodrama first produced by P. T. Barnum. Free sandwiches add atmosphere. 8:40.

Movies

BOSTON — Revivals are in order here, too, "The Bowery," revue, "an echo of the gay nineties" on the stage. Screen feature: "Strange Wives," 10:26 a. m., 1:27, 4:26, 7:25, 10:25.

EXETER—"Evelyn Prentice," 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. Also "I Am a Thief."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Edna May Oliver in "Murder on a Honeymoon." 10:10 a. m., 1:14, 4:18, 7:22, 10:26. Stage: "Casino de Paree" revue.

ORPHEUM — "David Copperfield." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

STATE—Screen version of "Biography," with Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also May Robson in "Mills of the Gods."

MAJESTIC—Pabst's "Don Quixote," with Feodor Challapin singing and speaking English. 11 a. m., 12:41, 2:29, 4:17, 6:05, 7:53, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:04 a. m., 1:54, 4:44, 7:38, 10:38. Stage: Polly Moran.

MODERN — "The Gilded Lily," with Claudette Colbert. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Sons of Steel."

TREMONT—"One Night of Love" and "One More River." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND — "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 2:37, 6:04, 9:31. Also "Million Dollar Ransom."

UPTOWN—"Romance in Manhattan." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The President Vanishes."

UNIVERSITY—"Romance in Manhattan." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Here Is My Heart."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Remember the Alamo"; "Springboard Champions"; Edgar Kennedy comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

RUSSIAN CULTURE DAY—Music and talks in Russian on the works of Nekrasoff and other authors. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

"THE RIVALS"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater in Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street. 7:30.

ERA MARIONETTES—Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Waterhouse Street, Cambridge. 7:30.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. Providence Reds. Arena. 8:30.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE—First anniversary party. 88 Leverett Street. 7.

BOSTON GARDEN—University Club track and field games. 7:15.

Sunday

Music

FLUTE PLAYERS' CLUB—Concert in Hotel Vendome. 3:30.

MISCHA ELMAN—Violin recital. Symphony Hall. 3.

ART MUSEUM — FERA Symphony Orchestra. 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Harriette Price, contralto; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Choral Art Society, concert with 40 singers from Boston University, conducted by H. Augustine Smith. 3:30. Violin recital by Alexander Romanesque. 8.

ERA SYMPHONY CONCERT ORCHESTRA—Roslindale Municipal Building. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Blaney Memorial Baptist Church, 65 Richmond Street, Dorchester. 7:30.

LEAGUE FOR LABOR PALESTINE—Violin recital by Einar Hansen. Jeanette Giguere, accompanist. Hotel Princeton, 1277 Commonwealth Avenue. 9.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—All Nations Orchestra in special musical service. 7.

Other Events

SNOW TRAINS — Leave North Station for Wilton, N. H. at 8:30 a. m. and for Canaan, N. H. at 8:20 a. m.

"ALL STAR BENEFIT SHOW" — Presented at the Colonial Theater under the auspices of the Menorah Institute. 8:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—Prof. Harry A. Overstreet lectures: "A Psychologist Wonders About Dictators." 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Symposium" under the leadership of Archdeacon Ernest J. Dennen. Subject: "The Church as a Factor in the Life of the Delinquent." 3.

ART MUSEUM—"Copley and Stuart," by Miss Christensen; "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Hayward; "Men in Armor," children's talk, by Miss Maginnis. All at 3:30.

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH—English novelist speaks: "Woman's Place in the Social Structure." Copley-Plaza Hotel Ballroom. 3.

Monday

HOCKEY—Monitor Hockey Club vs. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. club. Arena. 5.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"Historic Houses and Gardens of Old Virginia," talk by Mrs. Paul Wilstach. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Panel meeting: "Education and Happiness." 8:15.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Opera; Sterney Orch.	Opera; Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Columbia-Californis debate	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Violin recital			Le Paradis Band
5:30	Dixie Revelers	"Our American Schools"; talk	London news; Fascinating Facts	Varieties from Little Harlem
5:45	Children's Corner			
6:00	World in Review	"Evening Tattler"; sketches; music	News Service; Dramatic sketch	Arthur Murray; soloists; orchestra
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra			
6:30	News; features	Records; news	Sport Review	Fisher Orchestra
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Sports Review	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	Monitor Feature	Sports of Week; Studio speaker; "Pick and Pat," comedy; orchestra	"Valley Forge," network sketch; Arden Orchestra; vocal soloists	News Service; Renard Orchestra; Street Singer; Alexander Orch.
7:15	Hawaiian music			
7:30	Nature League talk			
7:45	Pickens Sisters			
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and music, with Sigmund Romberg & William Lyon Phelps	Roxy and His Gang; soloists; orchestra	String ensemble; Getting the News; Jubilee Singers; 'Soldiers Unm'sk'd'
8:15	Shop: novelties			
8:30	Watertown Post Band concert			
8:45				
9:00	Radio City Party; soloists; orchestra	Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orch.	Richard Bonelli; chorus; orchestra	Murphy Orchestra
9:15				News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance program from Chicago; soloists and specialties	"Gibson Family," musical comedy, written for radio; soloists; orchestra	Willard Alexander and his orchestra	Himber Orch.; Joey Nash; readings
9:45				
10:00	ERA Symphony Orchestra concert	Forecasts; "Let's Dance"; 3-hour	Jack Renard and his orchestra	"Economic Security Legislation"
10:15				
10:30			Le Paradis Orch.; Musical Rhymester	Paige's Orchestra; guest soloists
10:45				
11:00	Reports; feature	dance program;	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra
11:15	Denny Orchestra	Murray, Cugat,	Bruins - St. Louis	
11:30	Charlie Davis and his dance orchestra	Goodman, and their orchestras	hockey report; Green Orchestra	Hugh Connor and his orchestra
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon; quartet; soloist; organ
11:00	News; string quartet.	Morning service from Old South Church in Boston; sermon choir and	"Reflections"; concert orchestra	
11:15	"The Ailing House"			
11:30	Samovar Serenade		Salt Lake City mixed choir and	
11:45	Reports; features			
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures"; Sam Hearn; music	organ recital	organ recital	Jewish dramatic program
12:15			Talk; string orch.	
12:30	Radio City Music Hall of the Air; soloists; chorus and symphony orchestra	Speaker; orchestra	Tito Guizar; orch.	Jewish dramatic program
12:45		University of Chicago Round Table	Luxembourg relay.	
1:00		Dale Carnegie's facts period	Religious period, with speakers, soloists and vocal ensemble	String ensemble, from network; soloists; orchestra
1:15				
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling; male quartet	Surprise Party; soloists; orchestra		
1:45				
2:00	Anthony Frome	"The Story of Joseph"; drama; sketch; music	"Lazy Dan," the Minstrel Man; Hammerstein Music Hall of Air	Melodies of Italy; soloists; orchestra
2:15	Becker dog story			
2:30	"The Old Soak," dramatic sketch, with talk; orchestra	Chamber Music; Records; news	Dramatic sketch; Sport Review	Symphony Orchestra concert
2:45				
3:00	Wallace Beery and other players	"Sally of the Talkies," dramatic sk.	Debate on "The First Legion"; Veterans' Band; vocal soloist	New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; soloists from orchestra; Lawrence Gilman; Brahms program
3:15				
3:30	National Vespers; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick	Don Mario, tenor; music; speaker		
3:45				
4:00	Coburn Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Rhythm Symph'y; De Wolf Hopper,	Special network religious hour from Detroit; talk; music	
4:15				
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy Reser Orchestra			
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama		
5:00	"Roses and Drums," Civil War drama	Serenade: soloists; orchestra	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; soloists; orchestra
5:15	LaPrade Travelogue		ERA Civic Orchestra concert	
5:30	Terhune dog story	"The House by the Side of the Road"	Voice of Cornet	Sanderson and Crumit; orchestra
5:45				
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	"Big Show"; popular or.; soloists.	National amateur night; orchestra.
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York		
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; network dramatic sketch	Salute program	"Smilin' Ed"	Boy from Ireland.
6:45		Popular vocal	News Service	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and company; Bestor Orch.	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; music.	Alex. Woollcott; Armbruster Orch.	Evening service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon;
7:15				
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet Hilliard; orchestra	Garden talk; recordings	Charles Winninger; soloists; orch.	
7:45				
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and orchestra,	Eddie Cantor; Rubinoff Orchestra,	male quartet; choir; organ
8:15	Hans Kindler, conductor; Bronislaw Huberman, violinist	with Del Castillo and vocal sextet	Voorhees Orch.; vocal soloists	City of Boston holiday program
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Countess Olga Albani; Previn Orch.	Rakov's Music and popular soloists	Symphony Orch.; Victor Kolar, conductor; soloists from orchestra	ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conduct. News Service
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell	Musical Revue: soloists; orchestra		
9:45	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, sketch.			
10:00		Jane Froman;	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15	Shirley Howard, songs	choir; Black's Or.	Amateur Night,	
10:30	An American Fireside:	Ranny Weeks's Or-	from Opera	Talk by W. A. Brady
10:45	Walter Huston	chestra; soloists	House, Boston	

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild: Felix Fox, pianist; violin and cello soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Little Journeys in Music."
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "A Celebrated Case."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess—Cobina Wright"; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; dramatization and music.
6:00 WBZ, "Home Security Corporation," Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, "Washington's Military Reputation," Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart; music.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; vocal ensemble; Kostelanetz Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Otto Harbach Musical Show: players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Block and Sully, comedians; Gertrude Niesen; Gluskin Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Wayne King and his orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "America in Music—From Cottage to Penthouse"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, network piano team.

Massachusetts Backs Protest to Mexico

Two resolutions urging the United States Senate to pass the Borah resolution protesting the "antireligious practices of the present rulers of Mexico" were adopted yesterday by the Massachusetts Senate. The Bay State resolves were passed by the House previously.

The United States, the resolutions state, should carry out the provisions of the Borah resolution "condemning the cruelties and brutalities that have accompanied the campaign of the present Mexican Government against the profession and practice of religious beliefs in said country." The Borah act also provides for hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to determine the policy of the United States on the problem.

The resolutions will be sent to President Roosevelt, to Vice-President Garner, the Speaker of the House and to Massachusetts members of the United States House and Senate.

Union Petition Denied

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board denied Feb. 14 the petition of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America for an election of employees at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Quincy, Mass., to determine their choice of representatives for collective bargaining.

Dr. Edwards Arrives

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. C. A. Edwards, principal of University College, Swansea, South Wales, and noted metallurgist, arrived today in the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland for a series of lectures at Yale University, the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh and Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, as well as the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Jewelry Turnover Of Gold Increased

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Few New England communities are as interested in the forthcoming gold clause decision as this, the jewelry city.

Evidence is found in figures compiled by local banks handling gold. Last year, licensed gold users in Attleboro handled $2,139,000 worth of the yellow metal, as compared with $1,913,000 the previous year. Last year's price, however, was between $34.80 and $35.50, while the 1933 price was $20.67 an ounce.

These figures represent purchases made from refineries — secondary gold.

There are indications that the amount of gold used so far this year exceeds last year's average.

Company Agreement Said To Please Shoe Strikers

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Representatives of the Gold Seal Shoe Company and workers today were slowly closing up the gap that broke open when 350 turn-workers and lasters walked out last Monday. Resumption of work is expected early next week.

Attorney Peter J. Walsh, representing union labor, said that the men were satisfied with the agreement given by the A. S. Beck Corporation, which owns the Gold Seal plant, to pay prevailing Lynn prices for any shoe making done in Haverhill.

Beals Sees Saco Managers

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Feb. 16 (AP)—Charles O. Beals, State Labor Commissioner, seeking first hand information on a shoe strike here, today arranged to confer with managements of four factories in the twin-cities of Biddeford and Saco. He was prepared to intervene if necessary. The High Shoe Company in Saco, closing when 50 workers walked out, remained shut down.

Revenue Men Busied With Smugglers Of Cheaply Made Belgian Alcohol

When the cat is away the mice will play, Government officers are saying of smugglers, some of whom were caught landing a boatload of Belgian alcohol at the Boston Fish Pier on Wednesday before daylight. In an interview, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, said that the Coast Guard vessels have been so occupied with breaking channels for shipping through ice-filled harbors, bays, and tributaries all along the New England coast that smugglers have increased their activities many fold.

Repeal had no effect on this illicit traffic, it is pointed out, as Belgian alcohol can be produced abroad at a cost of about three cents a gallon, and delivered to small boats off the New England coast for 20 cents to 25 cents a gallon. The cost of making it in the United States, with all the taxes assessed by the Government, makes a retail price necessary that ranges up to $8 a gallon, federal officials declare.

Seizure of the Boston fishing schooner Clarence B. Mitchell is considered the first step toward the breaking up of what is pronounced the largest rum smuggling ring in the history of Boston. A fleet of a dozen or more "mother ships" is operating off the coast, from which North End racketeers are bringing in thousands of gallons of illicit alcohol, officials say.

All branches and agencies of the Government are being utilized to run this ring down, and scores of persons are being questioned by Treasury Department officials. The alleged leaders were "on the carpet" late yesterday afternoon. Lack of sufficient evidence is the only thing that prevents arrests, but these are expected shortly.

Long Week Opposed By Textile Union

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (AP)—Commenting on the program adopted Feb. 14 at the textile conference in Boston called by Governor Curley, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, declared today his organization favored the recommendations for the equalization of wage scales in the North and South and the exclusion of Japanese imports.

Mr. Riviere sharply disagreed, however, with the 48-hour proposal and called on New England textile manufacturers to go along with the U. T. W. in its program of reducing working hours to 30 per week, establishing wage differentials for semiskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers and placing "textile manufacturers of the southern States on a par with the wages and conditions existing in the textile industry in the North."

Warrants Call Car Owners To Answer Poll Tax Charge

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 16 (AP)—Fifty warrants issued against bankers, business men and professional men were said to be in the possession of Motor Vehicle Inspector J. Charles Cadett yesterday, for service, for having allegedly stated falsely that they had paid poll taxes when they applied for operators' licenses last year.

It was pointed out at the inspector's office that the persons for whom warrants were issued would have to appear before Judge Preston F. Gibson in Brattleboro Municipal Court on Tuesday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south and snow or rain in north portion early part of week and snow in north and rain or snow in south portion again Thursday or Friday. Warmer at beginning of week much colder Tuesday night and Wednesday rising temperature Thursday and Friday.

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon and early tonight, becoming fair late tonight, continuing Sunday; colder tonight and Sunday with lowest temperature in middle and lower 20's; moderate west to north winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, and much colder tonight; Sunday colder in east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy much colder tonight; Sunday fair, colder in the south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy; colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	52	Minneapolis	24	36
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	60	78
Chicago	28	40	New York	42	48
Denver	22	36	Norfolk, Va.	52	64
Helena, Mont.	30	34	Philadelphia	48	48
Jacksonville	62	74	St. Louis	34	46
Kansas City	34	40	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	40	62
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 16.
B—Maximum Feb. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:20 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday 10:33 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; trace of snow on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 16 degrees above zero; minimum 2 above.

'Jaywalking' Causes Most Auto Accidents

(Continued from Page 1)

waste as described by Merlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher, in connection with the company report, is "part and parcel of our bewildered, ruthless and unspiritual age."

"We do not even honor, in practice," he said, "the common tenet of civilized peoples that man's first duty is to protect his neighbor as himself.

Recklessness a Crime

"Recklessness is a species of crime and should be so regarded in reference to driving and pedestrianism."

Attempts to lay the blame for increased casualties on the greater use of automobiles and increased gasoline consumption, were discounted by insurance company investigators. They found that fatalities increased 16 per cent while registrations last year jumped only 5 per cent and gasoline consumption 6 per cent.

The investigators sensed inaccuracy somewhere in the figures on cars in poor mechanical condition. Figures compiled by national organizations indicate that nine out of every 10 cars involved in accidents were in good mechanical condition. In the insurance company's studies, it was found that the safety equipment of three out of every four cars inspected in compulsory annual examinations was in poor condition.

Examination of the 1934 experience resulted in emphasis being placed by the company experts on the importance of drivers keeping speed under complete control. Casualties caused by unreasonable speeds were figured to be 40 per cent greater in 1934 than in 1933.

Woonsocket Yarn Mill In Liquidation Process

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 16 (AP)—John G. Oswold, agent of the Nyanza Mills plant, one of the largest yarn mills in this section, said today the property was in the process of liquidation as a result of the decision of stockholders. It has been closed for the last three years.

Since it began operations in 1910 the plant had been ordered to capacity. It employed as many as 900 operatives. Machinery is now being disposed of and the property, Oswald said, later would be offered for sale.

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Maoris Greet British Prince With Tribal Rites

When the Duke of Gloucester, King George's third son, visited New Zealand on his Australasian, tour, he saw a back page of human history in the Maori dances in the famous thermal home of geysers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The ancient ceremonial of the Maori in dance and song was used at the welcome of the Duke of Gloucester at Rotorua, the center of New Zealand's unique thermal district, which is so rich in memories of this warlike and poetic race.

The Arawas, the principal tribe of the region, renowned for their practical loyalty, and the chief of this tribe, dressed in full native costume, received the Prince when he arrived.

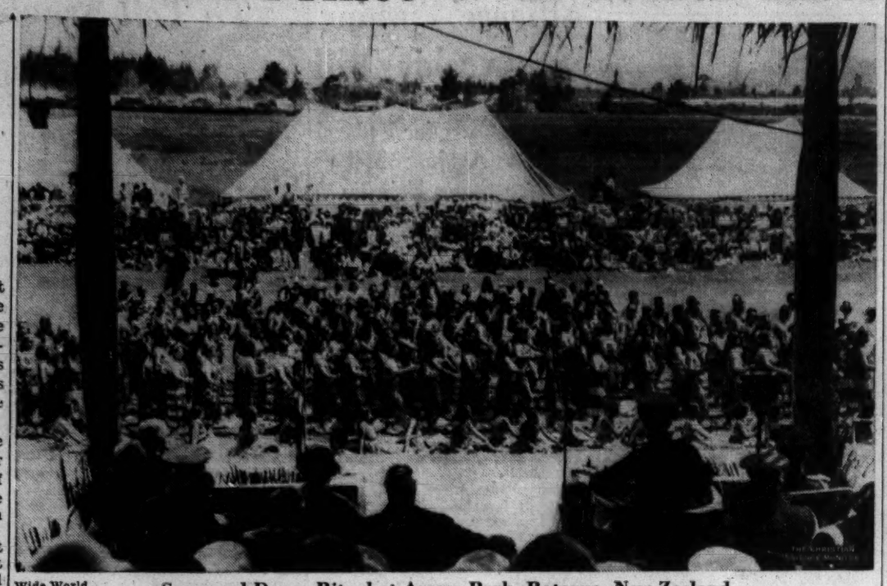
At a great public welcome at Arawa Park, Maoris were present from all over New Zealand, and old customs of welcoming visitors were followed.

The address of welcome from the Maori people referred to the Duke as: "Thou treasure from the far land, thou who wearest the sacred plume and sittest among the highest of the earth, thou son of Rangi, of Rangitu, of Rangiroa, of Tane." The Duke was told that it was good that he should come to see the loyal Maori people. "They are troubled in spirit and are wondering what will become of them in the days to come, in the distress of the pakeha (white man) world, when the strong peoples of the earth will march to their desires over the weak ones that may lie in their path."

The Duke was welcomed by a party of Arawa men and women, who sang a song full of the old sea-imagery of the people. It was assumed that a canoe had brought the guest and that his craft had just touched the shore. Thus did the ancient Maori receive peaceful visitors. Then the chief of the famous Nagtituwharetoa tribe of Taupo, a descendant of the chief who presented the peaks of Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe to the nation, advanced from a war party and threw a slender reed at the Duke's feet. The Duke picked up the reed as a sign that his mission was one of peace, and the warriors broke into a war dance to an old song:

"Gird yourself in the dog skin cloak
And leap into the fray!
The battle, what is it?
Warrior meets warrior, man to man.
Ha! the battle is joined!"

There folowed tribal songs, songs by girls who whirled balls of flax in time with the song. A handsome young Arawa warrior carried the tattered silk Union Jack presented to the tribe by Queen Victoria in acknowledgement of their loyalty. And the old and the new met again when a thunderous war song was followed by "God Save the King."



Wide World

Song and Dance Ritual at Arawa Park, Rotorua, New Zealand

Their Spokesman Referred to King George's Son as a "Treasure From the Far Land." The Duke Is Seated on the Right Watching the Poi Dance of the Maoris.

Greenlanders Entertained By Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — United States Minister to Denmark, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen had her villa here decorated to look like Greenland when she entertained 75 Greenlanders recently. The festivities were held in true Greenlandish style.

Among those invited were many who were fellow travelers on the M. S. Disko with Mrs. Owen when visiting their country in the summer of 1934.

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Film of Worora Tribe Given To British Museum on Trust

Record of Most Primitive Community Reserved From Public, Because Taken on Area Under Australian Restrictions—Savants Admitted

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A unique motion picture film of the most primitive native tribe in the world, the Worora tribe of northwest Australia, has been presented to the British Museum Trustees—but the general public may never see it.

The trustees have been placed in a difficult position by conditions attached to the gift. The film was taken in an Australian Government "reserve," but according to the Government's regulations no film taken in a "reserve" may be used commercially.

This regulation precludes the possibility of the museum's hiring a hall and charging an entrance fee to cover expenses, or even using it in the museum and charging a small fee to regulate numbers of the audience. There is no room in the museum at the present time which would be suitable for the proper projection of the film. It is possible that the film will be shown only to selected audiences of research scientists.

The Worora tribe still lives, as it were, in the Stone Age. The picture shows the native ceremonies and the crude arts and crafts of the tribesmen.

Another question is how long the film will last. Will the narrow strip fade with the years and the future "moderns" be robbed of a unique 1934 motion picture? Or will it be possible to take and retake copies of the film?

The British Museum is used to difficult questions and to the excitement of discovery. At specified dates, settled long beforehand, museum officials have opened private papers of famous statesmen, papers which shaped history. These papers have been deposited with the British Museum to wait until the time when their revelations will harm or embarrass nobody.

In one room the British Museum guards an almost complete history of Britain in the nineteenth century, written in the private papers of two famous men, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Gladstone.

Nobody knows what historic revelation, what verifications or refutations, wait in that room in the handwriting of Lord Gladstone. The papers have been entrusted to the museum but they do not become its property until 1940.

One of the deposits most recently made public was the collection of the letters of Charles Dickens to his wife.

Disclosures Default

Although many people hoped for startling revelations in these letters, none came. Similarly it was hoped that when the papers of Lord Broughton, friend of Lord Byron the poet, were at last opened to the eager eyes of modern historians, some new sidelights on the character of Lord Byron would be shown.

In this those who waited were sadly disappointed. The papers added little to what was already known.

At the present moment it is becoming increasingly fashionable to leave private papers with the museum under a condition of secrecy, for the edification of future generations.

Quite a number of recent politicians have given papers in trust. Some diplomatists have also handed in their secret writings. In many of these cases the writings will never be seen until the Foreign Office permits. In other cases there are records of Indian officials which can never be opened until permission is given by the India Office.

Manuscripts are not the only "reserved" material given to the museum, although they are by far the most numerous. Gramaphone companies also give the British Museum interesting additions which will thrill the future seekers after knowledge. They give the trustees "master" records of their recordings of famous singers, orchestras, and instrumentalists.

Roody Gets Profit For Manchu Railway

(Continued from Page 1)

Banner. By instructions of the Chief Commissar of Ways and Communications he was recalled to Moscow in 1920 and appointed Chief of the Administration of People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications.

He worked energetically at the restoration of railways in the Ukraine district which had been much damaged by military operations and banditry, restoring them to an even better state than the Siberian line.

Missions Abroad

In 1923 he was sent abroad as a special representative of the People's Commissariat to Germany, staying there till December, 1924, representing Soviet railways at international meetings and conferences, thus becoming acquainted with international transport.

In 1925 he was appointed chief of the Central Administration of Railway Transport, and in 1929 became the Acting People's Commissar of Ways and Communications, holding this post until his appointment as general manager of the C. E. R., which occurred immediately after the Sino-Soviet conflict in 1929.

Here he was confronted by a most difficult and responsible problem, the restoration of normal work on the railway which had lost very considerably during the period of the conflict, and also the problem of strengthening the commercial activity of the railway company.

Even under the most difficult conditions in the years 1932-1933 the railway's profits exceeded these of the years before the conflict.

In the year 1928 the C. E. R. made a net profit of 16,300,000 gold roubles, which may be taken as 100 per cent. On this index net profits in 1930 were 87.8 per cent against 1928, and in 1931 88.4 per cent. In 1932, the net profit rose to 135.0 per cent, 1933 registered a net profit of 107.2 per cent. Preliminary estimates for 1934 fell to 73.0 per cent, and the estimated profits for 1935 are placed at 73.9 per cent.

Besides being an efficient business manager, Mr. Roody has always taken great interest in all his staff and makes them proud to work with him.

Unperforated Stamps Bring Purchaser £65

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Because the head post office here made an oversight and a Gloucestershire branch office did not know quite what to do about it, a customer left London recently £64 14s. richer than when he arrived.

For this man was sold a block of 48 1½d. stamps over his local post office counter—and the stamps were not perforated.

Although he could thus not tear the stamps off and stick them on letters, be brought them to London and a dealer here gave him £65 for them. It is said to be the first time a block of 48 unperforated stamps has been sold over the counter in England.

Paris and London Seek United Reply To German Note

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations and the Austrian and Eastern Locarno pacts.

Thus the Reich's response, it is officially implied, indicates clearly a determination to keep its hands free for future expansion eastward.

Criticism is also expressed in official quarters at what is termed the obvious attempt to drive a wedge between France and Britain, or alternatively to separate France from its eastern allies. The Reich's request for direct German-British conversations is regarded in this light, and it is asserted that a unity of views must be clearly established beforehand between Paris and London.

This unfavorable response to the Reich's reply by French governmental circles, however, is moderate by comparison with the French press. Even papers usually temperate condemn it.

Berlin Affirms Intent To Stabilize Security Of Europe by New Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 16—Germany's reply to the London proposals, however vague or provisional it may appear abroad, is practical evidence of this country's willingness to work for security of the European system, it is emphasized here.

Inspired comment draws special attention to Germany's speedy acceptance of the proposed air convention, adding that it should be realized this wasn't easy for Germany, since it involves the country in great risk, in view of its geographical position and of the ease with which its industrial centers can be bombed from the air.

Sacrifices involved for Germany in agreeing to the air assistance convention are compared to those made by England in the Locarno agreement of 1925.

In reply to allegations that Germany accepts the air pact in hope of driving a wedge between England and France, it is stated here that nothing is further from Germany's thought.

On the contrary, it is reiterated that the recent Anglo-French agreement is greeted enthusiastically here, since without it no real progress can be expected in long-drawn-out international negotiations now proceeding.

If Germany has said little about the Eastern European and Danubian pacts, it is because these will be subjects of discussion between Paris, London and Berlin, now beginning, it is further added.

Locally, preliminary conditions to active participation in the Eastern European pact, one paper comments, would be the removal of legal insecurity caused by the alleged Lithuanian breach of rights in Memel.

Regarding Germany's return to the League of Nations, it is declared, Geneva stands, both in the German view and in a view implicit in the London communiqué, at the end of the present series of negotiations, not at their beginning.

American Equipment Used on Normandie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. NAZAIRE, France—The new giant liner Normandie now nearing completion here will be partly "made in America."

The future flagship of the French Line—its maiden voyage to New York has just been fixed for May 29—contains many important elements purchased from firms in the United States. All the motor equipment is American. The air in the first-class dining room is to be "conditioned" by American equipment, and the refrigerating system is also American.

The searchlights on the bridge are of a special model by the Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn. Even many of the decks will be covered with a "compressed-cork" carpet of American manufacture.

U. S. and Cuba Honor Memory of the Maine

HAVANA, Feb. 16 (AP)—Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, yesterday said the United States and Cuba in the past year have "made real practical progress in restoring people to work, in paying better wages, in increasing national income and in bringing about conditions that revive hope and confidence."

The address was delivered at ceremonies commemorating the thirty-seventh anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

President Mendieta also spoke, as did other government officials.

Hauptmann Removed To Cell in State Prison

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted murderer of the kidnaped Lindbergh baby, rode the 24 miles from Flemington to the New Jersey State Prison today to become "Prisoner No. 17,400," in his cell just six paces from the electrocution chamber.

Before entering his cell he was stripped of his clothing in a cage in a small room off the main corridor. He was photographed and fingerprinted, and then dressed in a two-piece prison uniform, consisting of blue jersey trousers, a blue chambray shirt, socks and brown square-toed army shoes.

Explorers Take Movie Cameras To New Guinea

American Expedition Wants Data on New Tribe Found on High Plateau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New Guinea, until a few years ago one of the last unexplored areas of any size in the world, is rapidly becoming known under the work of the Australian Administration under mandate. Two or three years ago there was a large area in Central New Guinea and Papua, eastward of the Upper Fly River and southwestward of the Sepik River, which had never been penetrated by white men, and which is still shown on most maps as a blank. But during the last two years, a good deal of this territory has been opened up.

Two years ago a combined expedition led by Assistant District Officer J. L. Taylor, representing the Administration, and Michael and Daniel Leahy, representing a gold-seeking syndicate, got through to Mount Hagen from the upper reaches of the Ramu River. They traversed a magnificent park-like valley or plateau, lying between mountain ranges more than 100 miles long by 50 or 60 miles across. The plateau lies at an average height of about 3000 feet, and it carries a large population of natives, who had not previously been in contact with white men.

Fine Type

These natives are a particularly fine type of people. They engage in intensive agriculture and have a remarkable system of irrigation. The plateau is well watered by two river systems. These streams disappear in a southerly direction into the unexplored central ranges between Papua and New Guinea, but there is little doubt that they are part of the mysterious Purari, which flows into the Gulf of Papua.

The announcement of the discovery of this land and people has aroused wide interest. Already two American expeditions are on their way to the Mount Hagen area to make films and gather anthropological data.

There is some reason to believe that this area was penetrated by Captain Detzner, the German officer-explorer-scientist, who escaped from the Australian military force which captured New Guinea soon after the World War broke out. Detzner's book, in which he apparently described this Mount Hagen area, was previously discredited.

When the Administration party reached Mount Hagen early in 1933, with the assistance of airplanes, they secured from the airplanes and from the slopes of the mountain (over 13,000 feet high) a glimpse of the country to the westward of Mount Hagen—an absolutely unknown country. They described it as even more attractive in appearance than the Ramu-Mount Hagen region and said that it also appeared to be densely populated.

Into New Tract

Another expedition has set off under Assistant Resident Magistrate Jack Hides of the Papuan Administration. This expedition is going up the Fly River to its junction with the Strickland River, and will ascend the Strickland for at least 100 miles. It will then branch off in a northeasterly direction in an attempt to penetrate the unknown region that lies on the border of Papua and New Guinea, between the upper waters of the Strickland and Mount Hagen.

Just westward of the Netherlands New Guinea-Mandated Territory border is another unknown region, and at present an expedition is being organized for exploration and prospecting of this district.

Removal of Tariff On Farm Machinery Pleaded at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—A plea for the removal of duty on agricultural instruments and machinery, made by Charles Stewart, Liberal of Edmonton West, Alberta, was blocked by the Minister of Finance, E. N. Rhodes, on the ground that the discussion would endanger present trade negotiations with the United States.

Mr. Stewart argued that the welfare of Canada depended largely upon the prosperity of agriculture, the basic industry, and that the high cost of farm machinery was the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

"The effect of excessive protection granted to secondary industries in 1930 and 1931 has been to widen the spread between the prices of agricultural products and industrial commodities to an extent never before experienced," he declared.

Binders, for instance, which were selling for $160 in 1908 now cost $260, while the bottom has dropped out of prices of almost everything the farmer can produce.

Canada imported $2,108,299 worth of farm machinery from the United States in 1934, despite the high protection.

Johannesburg's 1934 Best Building Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—For the building industry in Johannesburg, 1934 was a record year.

Plans were passed for buildings costing nearly £6,000,000, a figure that has never been approached before in the history of the city.

Motor Trucks Lose To Horses in Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

INCREASED taxation on motor trucks here is giving horse traction a new lease of life.

So horses are again making their hoofs heard by the townspeople. However, something has changed. No longer will the rattle of iron wheel-bands on cobblestones be heard so much. For many carts have been fitted out with ordinary rubber motorcar tires, and often even with ball-bearings, which make the carts roll silently over the roads.

The new taxation on gas power has been imposed to meet the heavy annual deficits of the state railways. In several instances the so-called road tax for motor trucks will go up on Feb. 1 by from 50 to 100 per cent.

German Vessels To Be Bartered For Whale Oil

Move Helps Overcome Lack of Foreign Exchange for Import Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—German ships are to be bartered for whale oil, it is reported from Hamburg, thereby overcoming in part the scarcity of foreign exchange.

The whale oil will be sold by German shipyards to German margarine factories for conversion into the choicest margarine.

Reports from the Hamburg shipyards state that no fewer than 17 ships, with a total tonnage of 171,000 tons, are now being built, ready to be bartered for foreign products needed by Germany. Of these vessels now in the stocks, two cargo steamers and four motor tankers will be taken by Norway.

Too Much Whale Oil

Whale oil is cheap just now, so the German shipyards should get a lot of whale oil for their ships. The last whaling season experienced a slight drop in the world's production, due to the deliberate policy of restricted hunting agreed upon by the principal Norwegian and British whaling companies.

Together, Norway and Great Britain account for four fifths of the total number of whales taken annually. Last year, these companies decided to limit their catches to 2,000,000 barrels for the season. A few companies, however, remained outside this agreement, and added 546,462 barrels to the world's total oil production.

Owing to many years of overproduction, brought about by the indiscriminate slaughter of every sort of whale by modern "floating factories"—the largest of which may account for as many as 1300 whales during a single cruise in the Antarctic—the price of whale oil has dropped by as much as 50 per cent.

Protecting Whales

In 1930, a ton of whale oil fetched between £19 and £25. Today, the same quality oil is sold around the £10 to £15 level. Of the 2,000,000 tons of oil produced during the 1933-34 season by the Anglo-Norwegian "ring," it is understood that 20,000 tons were sold to the United States in May last at £12 a ton. The next sale was for 8200 tons.

In August, 150,000 tons were disposed of, and then Germany took 45,000 tons at £10 a ton.

Besides the German shipyards and the German margarine factories, the world's cattle is also expected to come to the rescue of the whalers. True, the world's cattle has also been asked to assist the wheat growers of the world to get rid of their surplus wheat by eating it. Still, the whaling industry is optimistic. For it is understood to be now experimenting with whale-meat meal from those parts of the whale which contain the least oil.

So the whale may get a double respite; one economic, the other humanitarian; one due to reckless overproduction by the whalers, the other owing to the new protection which the young and immature whale in every sea now receives from the League's Whaling Convention, which recently came into force.

Conscience Fund Rises $1114

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Persons who defrauded the Canadian National Railways in one way or another and whose consciences bother them remitted anonymously a total of $1114 during 1934, according to the treasurer of the line. The largest single amount of this conscience money was $800 and the smallest 25 cents. Both of these remittances were made last October.

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Molotoff Foreshadows Ballot For All in Russia, Reporting Only 2,000,000 Now Deprived

Total of 91,000,000 Voted in Recent Election, Premier States—Communist Party Retains Power to Dictate Soviet Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Following on the announcement that it is intended to introduce the secret ballot for election to the lower Soviet bodies, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff outlined the program of constitutional changes affecting the electoral system of the Soviet Government, (as distinct from the ruling Communist Party) at the recent final session of the seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets.

The congress requested the Central Executive Committee to elect a special commission for drawing up constitutional amendments intended to broaden the electoral privileges, especially for Russia's predominant peasant population. These changes will be made in time for the next elections.

Party Retains Status

Since these changes affect only the Soviet Government, there is no alteration in the Communist Party's unique relationship to the Government and to the "proletarian dictatorship." The party leadership, which is at present headed by Joseph Stalin, will, of course, continue to be elected only by party members.

In accordance with the ruling party's instructions, Mr. Motoloff laid down the general principles for substituting secret, direct and equal elections for the previous open, indirect and unequal ones. He suggested that the present inequality in representation of peasants and industrial workers must be reduced, although adding that industrial workers would retain "certain electoral advantages" which he did not elucidate.

The Premier asserted that the system of direct election which hitherto applied only for village and city Soviets hereafter would be used in electing regional, national and all-union congresses.

Toward Universal Suffrage

Thus the highest government bodies which hitherto were selected by a quintuple process will now be elected directly.

Mr. Molotoff did not reveal whether the Soviet Central Executive Committee will also be elected directly, and this important point will become known only when the special commission reports. This committee exercises supreme powers during intervals between all-union congresses, which means most of the time. The last interval extended over four years.

Mr. Molotoff suggested that universal suffrage may be applied in the Soviet Union before long, declaring that only 2,000,000 people of voting age were deprived of the ballot in the recent elections, whereas 91,000,000 actually voted.

Brussels Engages American Redskins For Its 1935 Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A genuine village, peopled with real American redskins, is one of the picturesque attractions promised the Belgian people for the 1935 Brussels Fair. The village is being built with the help of the Associated American Indian Group and several other American societies interested in folklore and natural history.

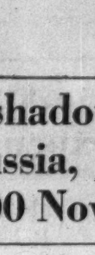
The atmosphere of the gold-rush and covered-wagon days will be recaptured by the exhibition, when each day the Indians will perform their weird war dances and other ritual ceremonies.

Permission for the different tribes to send over to Belgium their most representative types has already been granted by the United States Government.

Montreal Fire Loss Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The fire loss of this city for 1934, with a population of 1,175,957 is less than $2,000,000 making a new per capita low loss of $1.70. This marks the lowest per capita fire loss in the history of the Montreal fire department, and is 50 per cent less than the corresponding period of 1933.



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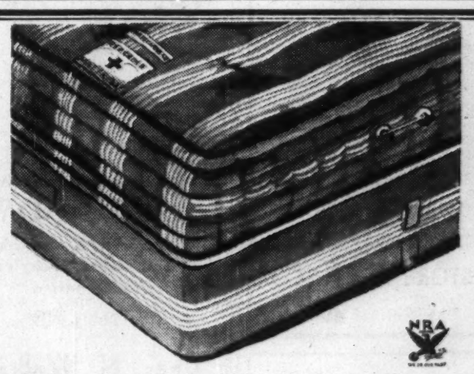

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Hitler Plans Export Boom Of Inexpensive Motorcars

International Show Told German Model Uses 'Least Fuel Imaginable'—Reich Industry Spurts to 119.4 Per Cent of 1913 Figure

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has announced the construction of a German automobile with "the least imaginable fuel consumption."

Indication that the Reich may soon seek to export large numbers of low-priced cars was given by both Herr Hitler and Robert Allmers, president of the Automobile Industrialists' League. Both men addressed the opening of the International Automobile Show.

Herr Hitler thundered at the Cabinet members, foreign diplomats and party leaders present:

"We are going to solve the problem of the cheap car because we must. Already one of our leading constructors has devised a car which will cost no more than a middle-priced motorcycle, while the consumption of fuel will be the least imaginable."

Export Campaign

Herr Allmers underscored this announcement by declaring: "This people's car will naturally become an object of the first magnitude for exportation."

Herr Hitler smiled as Herr Allmers, after reviewing German progress in the automobile industry, touched upon Der Führer's favorite project of a "people's car." Both asserted that Germany not only was the world's leader in automobile construction, but was rapidly making itself independent of the world as regards rubber and fuel, both benzine and crude oil.

Development of native oil, the industrialist said, was particularly important because the Diesel motor soon would be widely used in ordinary cars. He said that "all factories, whether they export or not, have unanimously decided to pay sizable contributions into an export fund which will enable exporting factories to meet competition in the world's markets."

Attracting Tourists

The speakers pictured Germany as an automobile paradise of the future, to which tourists by the hundreds of thousands would flock, once the vast project for modern roads were realized.

Automobiles using wood gas or ordinary city gas for fuel already are appearing in Berlin streets. The drivers declare they are a complete success and have praised their economy. The wood-gas cars look like regular gasoline motorcars except that they have large—but not unusually conspicuous—wood containers in the rear. They resemble large carrier trunks extending downward from the rear window.

Within two years the German automobile and motorcycle industry has risen from its lowest ebb—22.2 per cent of the 1913 figure in January, 1933—to 119.4 per cent in June, 1934, it is reported at the International Motor Show.

This resurgence of activity is attributed in part to the completion of many fine motor roads. The Government of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has also taken an interest in reviving the automobile industry and in making it possible for everyone to have a small car.

The Motor Show this year occupies nine halls with a floor space of 50,000 square meters. Previously only three halls have been used. About 500 firms from Germany and abroad are exhibiting.

Germany Building Entire Nation Of Master Craftsmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany, as a means to insure good workmanship and to ease the unemployment situation, has now introduced a law that henceforth only those will be allowed to carry on independent business who are master craftsmen and possess special handicraft qualifications.

In future no one can become a master craftsman before he is 24 years of age. Those who were enlisted in the role of craftsmen before Jan. 1, 1932, are given full recognition, and those who enlisted afterwards but who are not yet 35 years of age, must qualify as master craftsmen before 1939.

These regulations, it is maintained officially, meet the desire which German artisans have long entertained, namely that unfit elements should be removed by making it impossible for them to carry on independent businesses.

Iowa Liquor Commission Convicted of Its Violation

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 16 (AP)—Harold M. Cooper, chairman of the Iowa Liquor Control Commission, was convicted by a district court jury yesterday, of violating the State Liquor Act. The misdemeanor carries a penalty ranging up to imprisonment in jail for one year.

The charges against the liquor commission head resulted from a police raid in December on the canning factory of J. Leroy Farmer, here, in which liquors valued at $2000 and some 200 official state liquor seals were seized.

Diesel Car Averages 125.065 Miles an Hour

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dave Evans, Indianapolis race driver, set a world record for Diesel motored cars today, averaging 125.065 miles an hour for two runs through the measured mile of the course where Sir Malcolm Campbell hopes to lift the automobile speed record to 300 miles an hour.

The former record was set at 120.33 in June last year at Mont Lhery, France, by Captain George Eystcn of England, in a car of British manufacture.

Conference

Wide World

Senate Committee Debates Anti-Lynching Bill

Senators Edward P. Costigan (Left) of Colorado Having a Whispered Conversation With Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York as the Committee Chairman, Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, Looks On.

Four Power Links Found Dominant In N. Y. Inquiry

Committee Omits Details of Alleged Connection With Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15—The Associated Gas and Electric Company and three other concerns—the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Long Island Lighting Company—dominate the electric industry in New York State, the first report of the legislative committee investigating public utilities reveals.

The report was submitted to the Legislature by Senator John J. Dunnigan, chairman of the investigating committee, today. The committee has been at work for the past nine months.

The committee indicated that information had been given it to show alleged connections between legislators, public officers and the utility companies, but was silent on details. Private hearings have been conducted and are still in progress, it was added.

Some Reductions Made

According to the committee, utility stockholders will suffer unless electric rates are cut sharply in the state. These rates are held to be grossly excessive, especially for residence lighting.

"These rates cannot be justified when measured by the rule that returns must reflect the result of efficient management, a fair return on the property used and useful in operation, and a fair and reasonable cost to the consumer," the committee holds.

"We believe the present rates are a result of a false conception of the trust reposed in the stockholders and the executives in the operation of a public utility.

Consumers Ignored

"The present rates probably arise from the idea that public utilities are operated by the executives for the sole benefit of the stockholders and without consideration for the consuming public.

"Persistence in this belief can only result in loss and grief to the stockholders, unless marked reductions can be had in rates for electric energy."

"There is no justification for continuing any trusteeship," the report says, adding that protection to the public can only come "by municipal operation or the rates controlled by a municipal yardstick." The report declares that "power, light and heat are necessities and protection of the consumer is as paramount as protection of the stockholder."

Compromise Reached

The committee came into power after the Legislature had uncovered a link between the Associated Gas & Electric Company and former Senator Warren T. Thayer. Thayer resigned under fire.

After receiving the report, the Legislature voted to continue the public utilities investigation for another year. The resolution providing for this continuance met with strong opposition, however, and was passed only after a compromise was reached by which two more assemblymen were added to the committee, thus making it composed of eight Democrats and eight Republicans instead of seven as at present.

Excessive Litigation

Extension of the life of the committee was seen by many observers as attributable chiefly to the annual report of the Public Service Commission, which was placed before the Legislature simultaneously with the report of the special committee.

This Public Service Commission report stressed that utility companies follow a policy of taking cases into court, not because they expect to win, but to interfere with and hinder the commission in its regulatory work. It stressed that the utility companies were still trying to break down the commission's power through litigation, and that attacks on the commission had come from so many directions that they were construed as a concerted effort on the part of the companies.

The report says that at the end of 1934 there were 135 cases pending in courts to which the commission was a party. They concerned chiefly temporary lower rates, which the commission ordered fixed, uniform accounting systems, and the assessments on the companies of the commission's share of the cost of rate proceedings.

Every utility company, save two, which paid under protest, started proceedings in the courts when the commission tried to assess costs against them, the report says.

The report is signed by all five members of the commission—Milo R. Maltbie, chairman; George R. Van Namee, George R. Lunn, Neal Brewster and Maurice C. Burritt, commissioners.

Radio Services Omitted From Taxable Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The Board of Estimate branch of the Municipal Assembly today re-enacted the 3 per cent tax on public utility companies, deleting from the bill, however, the clauses which would have included radio broadcasting and radio communications companies in the category of utility companies.

Mayor LaGuardia took the initiative in eliminating all references to radio companies in the bill.

"We haven't taxed advertising in the newspapers yet," said the Mayor, "so I don't see why we should tax advertising on the radio. I'm not sure in my mind yet."

The bill is calculated to raise $15,000,000 for unemployment relief. Most of the money anticipated from the tax has been spent already in the vast work and home relief projects. When it is collected about March 1, it will all be turned over to the bankers, who have advanced loans against it.

Lost Shilling Found After Two Decades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—When in London, Eng., some 16 years ago, a member of the 29th Battalion of the A. I. F. lost a 2s piece, the reverse side of which was smooth and inscribed with his name, number, battalion and division, as an identification disc.

The soldier, who enlisted at Geelong, Victoria, returned to his home after the war and later passed on. Some weeks ago an employee of the Ford Motor Works at Geelong was showing a friend a coin which had been given him with some change at a canteen in London in 1918. This proved to be the lost 2s piece. The person to whom it was shown had heard about the original owner of the coin, which has been handed to the relatives of the soldier who lost it.

Scouts Pick Chicago

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Chicago was selected yesterday as the site for the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of America in May, 1935.

Fusionists Name Douglas to Head Chicago Ticket

Educator Plans Campaign for Mayor on Policy of Militant Honesty

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Prof. Paul H. Douglas, prominent member of the University of Chicago faculty, yesterday became the "Fusion" ticket's candidate for Mayor.

Heartened by the success of fusion movements in New York and other American cities, some 1500 backers of the educator have obtained 40,000 signatures on his petitions and claimed they would have many more before the filing deadline two weeks hence.

Professor Douglas, long a supporter of drastic control of public utilities, sounded this keynote in the ticket's platform: "Militant honesty."

School Improvement

Other planks include:

"No syndicate control of gambling and vice; restoration of education facilities cut off by the Nash-Kelly machine; elimination of graft; no pay roll padding; application of the merit system to appointments and promotion.

"Home rule for Chicago utility users; reduced rates; squeeze $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 of 'water' from the capitalization of the surface lines.

"Stop juggling of public funds. Stop exorbitant commissions on sale of city bonds. Co-operation with the Government in slum clearance and housing projects to relieve unemployment.

Municipal Water System

"Guarantee labor's constitutional rights. Police not to be used as strike breakers. Vigorous administration of relief without graft. Municipal ownership of water system with low rates."

The group disclaims any intention of forming a new party, and points to the achievements of similar bodies in 27 other cities.

Professor Douglas injected a new personality into a campaign that had promised little of the color of former years.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, supported by the powerful organization headed by the national committeeman, Patrick Nash, is expected to be the Democratic choice. The Republican Party will determine its nominee at the Feb. 26 primary. The election will be held April 9.

Party Ties Ignored In Friendly Rivalry For Glenview Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENVIEW, Ill.—To members of both opposing political factions here, candidates of the other group are "all fine fellows," and voters are asked for support only on the basis of experience and activity.

It's been about three years since Glenview saw the last of the kind of politics which has made other portions of Cook County famous, or "infamous." There still are Republicans and Democrats and others, but the ballots show only the "New Deal" and the "Harmony" parties. And the alignment, as is often the case when an attempt is made to eliminate old party differences, is not Republican against Democrat. Adherents of both parties are mixed in each of the two local groups.

The Harmony Party came into being about three years ago, while the New Deal Party entered the field last year.

A letter sent out by the Harmony Party to "fellow citizens" illustrates the type of politics this village now enjoys.

"At election time," the letter says, "each year it is the habit of all candidates to write a letter to voters. The purpose of said letter usually is to tell all the good things about the authors and all the bad things about our opponents. Well, we haven't anything bad to say about our opponents. To the best of our knowledge they are all fine fellows, but we feel that we should offer for your consideration the following facts."

The facts are simply that under Harmony Party control the village has fared well in the matter of finances.

The village is governed by a board of six trustees and a mayor who is president of the board. Each party has a full slate up for election this year. The present regime consists of a Harmony Mayor and three trustees, and three New Deal trustees.

Wagner-Costigan 'Alliance' Pushing Anti-Lynching Bill

Measure Calls for Federal Action Against Mobs When States Fail To

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Senators Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado, co-authors of the latest anti-lynching bill, are good friends. They see eye-to-eye on most things, and occasionally get their heads together—in fact, get them very close together, indeed—as during the incident in this week's hearings of the special committee when the bellicose Henry L. Mencken appeared as witness. Mr. Mencken was in favor of the bill and gave energetic testimony in behalf of it.

Senate committee hearings are frequently informal affairs and dignified legislators occasionally are not above whispering advice in the handling of testimony from the one to the other. In this particular committee, Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana is chairman. Though there are moments of relaxation in almost every congressional inquiry, the sponsors of this one are deeply serious. Lynching in America is on the wane; Senators Wagner and Costigan, along with Mr. Mencken, hope to give it a final coup de grace by new federal legislation.

The same bill was reported favorably to the Senate last year by the Judiciary Committee but failed to get a vote. The bill was backed by President Roosevelt who declared, in his annual message, "Crimes of organized banditry, cold-blooded shooting, lynching and kidnaping have threatened our security." Bills similar to the present one have been introduced in every session of Congress since 1920, and in 1922 the Dyer anti-lynching bill passed the House by almost a 2-to-1 vote.

The pending bill would give federal courts authority to try members of a mob if state officers fail to prosecute or if jurors are manifestly opposed to punishment. These two conditions are held to be met automatically if no effort has been made to indict or prosecute guilty parties 30 days after mob violence. Any county in which mob violence occurs is made subject to a fine of from $2000 to $10,000, to be paid the injured person or his estate. State employees failing to act against mob violence may be fined up to $5000 or imprisoned up to five years.

Arguments for the bill are obvious. Arguments against the bill are that lynching is gradually disappearing in any event, that federal courts are not likely to secure justice when state courts fail to do so, and that state anti-lynching laws have failed.

Time Limit Nears For Nominations To The Hall of Fame

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The time limit for nominations for new names to be placed in the colonnade of New York University is approaching and nominations should be sent in as soon as possible, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame, announced today. Invitations to the public to make nominations for election were issued last month. They will close on March 15.

Under the rules, names that received 20 or more votes in the 1930 election will be placed automatically upon the ballot in the forthcoming eighth quinquennial election, Dr. Johnson said. These include Henry George, who received 30 votes; Thomas Paine, 36; Henry Barnard, 23; J. Willard Gibbs, 40; John Ericsson, 34; Cyrus H. McCormick, 53; Theodore Thomas, 37; Sidney Lanier, 20; Henry David Thoreau, 38; Noah Webster, 27; Charles Bulfinch, 26; Walter Reed, 42; Benjamin Rush, 24; George Rogers Clark, 28; Nathanael Greene, 21; Thomas Jonathan Jackson, 34; Samuel Adams, 32; John Jay, 24; William Penn, 58; Cyrus W. Field, 23, and John Singleton Copley, 49.

Sixty-five votes will be required this year to elect.

Eighteen nominations already have been received, Dr. Johnson said. They are: Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Nathaniel Bowditch, Borden Parker Bowne, Matthew B. Brady, Edwin Forrest, Charles Goodyear, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Buell Hale, Edward Alexander MacDowell, William Holmes McGuffey, Charles Follen McKim, Lucretia Mott, Frederick Law Olmsted, Henry Hobson Richardson, Sacajawea, an Indian woman born at Fort Washakie, Wyo., in 1798 and who, in 1805, acted as guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark Expedition; Elizabeth Cady Stanton and James Wilson.

Nominating blanks may be had from Dr. Johnson at the offices of the Hall of Fame, No. 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

National Council Proposed To Dairymen by Wallace

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Northwest dairymen heard a proposal offered Feb. 14 by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that a national council be formed to resolve dairy difficulties. Talking before members of an association of creameries, Mr. Wallace spoke of the danger of giving isolated consideration to dairy problems. Dairymen, he said, must realize that their interests are joined with those of other agricultural groups and with industry; and he advised against a nationalistic policy regarding imports.

Mr. Wallace indicated that the chief opposition to AAA operations in the dairy field came in the milk consuming centers of the East, and he expressed the hope that forthcoming court decisions might clear up points delaying adjustment.

European Sugar Consumption

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Consumption of sugar in the principal 11 European countries amounted to 2,405,778 long tons in the period from September to December, according to reports to B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers. This was an increase of 3.3 per cent over the like period last year.

Illuminated Manuscripts Made To Tell Scholars Their Story

Secular and Religious Life of France and Flanders in Late Medieval Times Studied From Vellum Pages of Pierpont Morgan Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Announcing a "liberal experiment in the use of rare illuminated manuscripts," the Pierpont Morgan Library at 29 East Thirty-sixth Street, is setting a museum precedent by opening its fourteenth and fifteenth century manuscript collection and its 15,000-volume reference library to a lecture group which will begin a three-months' study of Gothic and medieval manuscripts at the library next week. The course will be under the joint auspices of the library and New York University, whose Professor of Fine Arts, Dr. Erwin Panofsky, an international authority on art history, will be the lecturer.

The announcement follows closely upon action by the City Board of Taxes and Assessments in including the library in the tax exempt list, to test its "public" character. Mr. Morgan is understood to regard the library as a "state educational institution," and it is thus listed on the books, exempting its property, assessed at $1,665,000, and its buildings, assessed at $500,000, from taxation. A visitor rule, however, permits access only by card.

The Morgan collection of illuminated manuscripts as a whole is described as one of the finest in the world, both as to individual content and as to completeness of chronological development. Those to be used in the course represent a comparatively late period, when the art had become highly developed and subjects were drawn equally from religious and secular life. They are principally of French and Flemish origin and includes astrological treatises, travel books, French poetry, psalters, books of hours and breviaries. Many of them have never been "published" in the sense of having been completely described and this work will be a feature of the course.

The manuscripts are written on vellum and painted in tempera and have been preserved with such care, often for generations in one family, and they now are as brilliant and glowing as when they first issued from the monastery or atelier in which they were made.

Among those that will be used is the famous "Merveilles du Monde," or "Marvels of the World," a kind of travel book executed in the neighborhood of Tours in the first half of the fifteenth century and containing 57 miniatures. Another is "Le Mortifiement de Vaine Plaisance," or "The Mortification of Worldly Pleasure," executed in 1455-1457 for presentation to Jean Bernard, Archbishop of Tours, who is depicted in a small miniature on the first page receiving the book from King René d'Anjou, its author.

Heretofore the treasures of the Morgan collection have been available to the public only through exhibition and individually to specially qualified scholars. The present innovation is the outgrowth of an experiment made last fall, when Prof. Charles Rufus Morey, of the fine arts department of Princeton University, used a small section of the collection as collateral lecture material. Fifty persons have registered to date for the Panofsky course, including members of the fine arts faculties of nearby universities and officials of the Metropolitan Museum. It is open to graduates of any university or college, or other qualified research students.

Dr. Panofsky was professor of Fine Arts at Hamburg University until he joined the faculty of New York University two years ago. His special field is the iconographic interpretation of medieval illuminated manuscripts.

Giant Stellar Mirror Gets Blonde Coating

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 16 (AP)—A specially built vacuum four-ton oven was trucked up the steep road to the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory yesterday to give the giant 100-inch mirror a coat of aluminum.

Astronomers decided it would be less a risk to take the big oven up the mountain than to attempt to move the 4½-ton piece of glass down and up again.

The aluminizing process was perfected at the California Institute of Technology by Dr. John Strong, physicist. Aluminum is placed on several tungsten coils in the oven. As the coils are heated the aluminum is vaporized and settles on the mirror surface.

Wiley Is Promoted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Among the 65 navy lieutenant commanders promoted to the rank of commander by President Roosevelt yesterday was Herbert V. Wiley, skipper of the dirigible Macon, which fell into the Pacific Tuesday with a loss of two lives. Wiley also was aboard the Akron when it plunged into the Atlantic two years ago.

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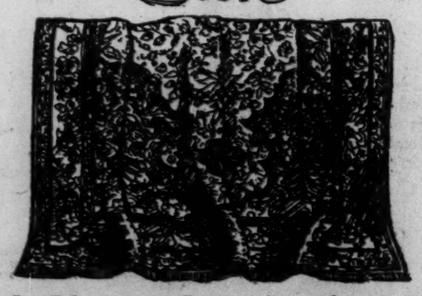
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Peking Ivory Shop

THE light falls mellow through the paper-and-lattice windows, as if it had been polished for a long time after it left the sun, until it attained a patina as soft and smooth as that of the hundreds of ivory carvings inside the little shop. The inner door, plunging suddenly into a rectangle of sunlight, frames a courtyard paved roughly, with a brown earthenware tub full of lotus in the center, and a woman sewing on a wooden stool with a white flower in her black hair, and a fat baby in red trousers tumbling in pursuit of a white Mongolian cat with peaked black ears. There is a gourd vine climbing up under the red eaves, with the gourds already hanging like little green bottles: and on the roof a magpie prances back and forth, black and white like the cat, but loud and cheerful, while the cat is smug and secret.

The little scene through the courtyard door, with the wife and baby of the proprietor, and the shop cat, and the magpie that belongs to no one in all the world, with the supreme detachment of unpossessed nature—the little scene is gaudy with activity in relation to the still, quiet dignity of the ivories in the interior dimness. The ivories stand in rows on blackwood tables around the room, silent with that immobility which belongs to ivory beyond all other mediums. Yes, even more than to stone; for, when stone is carved, it stands rigid and cold, as if it had been imprisoned within itself without its own volition. But ivory is silent with a serenity of secret faith, like a person who, living much alone under the sky, has found an inner meaning which is clean of words and gesture, which is pure without the sterility of unliving things.

* * *

LIKE THE ECHO of a spoken thought, the life of the courtyard, and of other courtyards, and even of wide unprisoned places has been wrought into shapes out of elephant tusks. There is a tiny old snuff bottle, carved like the gourds on the vine; and there is another snuff bottle like the fat baby, with its rigid pigtail of wound hair standing erect to serve as the stopper, just as the tufted hair of the living child is wound. There is even a white cat, smooth and saturnine, and a woman sewing—her long body draped in the folds of her carven robe and her head bowed demurely over the fine pattern of her work. There are courtyards other than this, bigger than this, wrought on the sides of vases and the soft curves of incense burners, and upon the plaquelike flatness of the old hand rests: temple courtyards, palace courtyards, teeming with tiny ivory people and tall with loggias and frieze-worked archways and garden scenes. The life of Cathay for three hundred years has been dug and scratched and scooped and polished with miniature tools and patient eyes and seeking minds, and lies now on the blackwood tables in the Peking ivory shop.

Legend, in a splendid pageant, mighty with the magnificent civilization of three thousand years, marches through the ivory objects on the tables. In paintings, on porcelain, in silks and brocades, out of woods, in marble, and in stone precious and semiprecious, in bronze and in silver, in cloisonné, in enamel, in lacquer, in poems on parchment and in drama upon imperial stages, the legend of China has immortalized the arts and crafts of ancient Cathay. In all these—and in ivory. For none of them has been able to give a greater dignity and a more classic permanence to the lore of a hundred generations than this mellowest of mediums.

There are the quaint Eight Horses, who frisk and graze and gallop through a galaxy of folktales, dating back as far as 1001 B. C. in the Chou dynasty, when they drew the chariot of King Mu across the Empire. There are the Eighteen Lohan, disciples of Buddha, some in poses of meditation and others bearing venerable objects; one astride a tiger, and another solemnly holding up his eyebrows, which reach down to the ground. There are the Eight Immortals, charming figures of Taoist mythology, including two ladies—one with a basket of flowers and one with a lotus, exquisitely carved. And there is the lovely Kuan Yin, so-called Goddess of Mercy, a favorite of ivory craftsmen, as of all Chinese artists, whose long body graceful in its curve-hewn robes, whose slim, calm hands, and whose face beautiful with wisdom, gentleness and serenity has long been an inspiration to people of many lands and many faiths.

* * *

OF ALL THE figures on the blackwood tables, the beloved Kuan Yin recurs most frequently, in a variety of attitudes and with a variety of objects, sometimes with a little child in her arms—like the chubby baby in the courtyard, who has learned to lisp her name. Here she is wrought minutely in a tiny figurine a few inches high. There she is magnificent in a great figure thirty-six inches tall, carved from a single tusk, with a graceful sweep of her white robe and her compassionate face long and distinct. It is one of the most valuable pieces in the shop, and the ivory merchant has arrayed it lovingly in a high wooden box with a red silk lining and a glass front, placing it where the light from the bright courtyard doorway falls upon it like a benediction.

He is proud of his shop, the ivory merchant. It has been handed down to him by his father before him, who taught him the value of the craft and the art of collection. He is a man no longer young, with a long lined face, and hands thin-tapered and ivory-colored like those of his own figures. The ivory pieces come and go in the shop with the quiet, staple turnover of things of intrinsic beauty, not stormed by fads and periods and financial vicissitudes. It matters not if the carvings grow old in the establishment, for many of them are old already, and prized the more for their age. The merchant only guards them carefully from the hot sun of summer and the chill drafts of winter, fearful lest they crack; and from the clumsy fingers of irreverent shoppers who belong, indeed, in front of the cabbage vendor's stall; and from the sleek slinking of the black-and-white cat into the room, its face lean with feline purpose; or from the fat little hands of the red-trousered baby who, if the back be turned, is quick to invade the forbidden place full of beautiful white toys.

* * *

THE DEALERS COME into the shop, with their treasures in boxes or in bundles swathed in blue cloth; and the merchant looks at the wares softly, his face long-lidded, holding them to the clear light and turning them in his fingers that seem so carven and so still. One thin glance scathes them, if they be camel bone or mammoth; the merchant merely hands them back, his lips silent. Under the deep scrutiny of his eyes, the pieces which have been smoked to a simulation of age stand forth naked of their secret. Now and then he nods his slow pleasure at such of the new work as he deems worthy of the craft—and it is not so uncommon as his customers, suspicious of recent art, may think; for he knows that only the competent craftsmen are intrusted with the manipulation of the costly tusks of the elephant—men talented with a swinging imagination and seasoned by long, technical apprenticeship upon bone. But genius, as he knows full well, alights only rarely upon a generation; and out of the examples of three hundred years which he has slowly selected, there are few works such as the antique warrior opposite the doorway, his bearded face strong with conflict and his coat-of-mail carven into a mesh wrought link upon link by tools of a gossamer delicacy. It is the pieces like the warrior which are the triumphs of the trade, filling with a majesty like great music the little dim shop with the lattice-and-paper windows and the courtyard wherein the merchant's wife sits sewing serenely—heedless of the warrior and the Kuan Yin, but warmly mindful of the chubby brown baby at play beside the lotus pool.

M. M. M.

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A PORTRAIT OF LUTHER'S WIFE, *Painted by Lucas Cranach*

THIS portrait of the wife of Martin Luther, which hangs in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, forms the pendant of the portrait of the great Reformer himself, painted by Lucas Cranach, who was long their friend.

Luther married Catherine von Bora, daughter of a noble, but impoverished, family of Meissen. They made their home at Wittenberg, in a three-storied house overlooking the River Elbe at the back and with a large garden in front. The household, in which, besides the parents, three sons and two daughters had their place, also included Catherine's aunt, Magdalene von Bora; two orphan nieces and a grandniece. It was a home in which affection and high thinking compensated for very frugal living, since Luther possessed but little, and Catherine nothing, in the way of worldly goods. But, although she brought her husband no dowry, she brought him other things of incalculable value, and was, through all their years together, a devoted wife.

It was no easy position. Catherine, excellent housewife as she was, must have found her faculties exerted to the full to provision her household, care for the five children, be ready constantly to receive and entertain the illustrious or princely visitors who sought out her celebrated husband, and to do all this on slender means. But Catherine was a woman of resources and energy. She "made the long-neglected garden profitable, kept pigs and poultry, rented other gardens, stocked a fish pond; farmed in a small way; and had her house full of boarders." Moreover, she was no mere *hausfrau*, with no ideas beyond the kitchen and linen closet. Luther esteemed her intelligence highly, and consulted her on all important occasions.

A Fellow Who Lived in Rome

"ALL roads lead to Rome," I had once heard somebody say; and I had taken the remark very seriously, of course, and puzzled over it many days. There must have been some mistake, I concluded at last; but of one road at least I felt it intuitively to be true, a strange road that ran right down the middle of England till it reached the coast, and then began again in France, just opposite, and so on undeviating, through city and vineyard, right from the misty Highlands to the Eternal City.

Rome! It was fascinating to think that it lay at the other end of this white ribbon that rolled itself off from my feet over the distant downs. . . . Down a delectable street of cloud-built palaces I was mentally pacing, when I happened upon the Artist.

He was seated at work by the roadside, at a point whence the cool large spaces of the downs, juniper-studded, swept grandly westward. His attributes proclaimed him of the artist tribe; beside, he wore knickerbockers like myself—a garb confined, I was aware, to boys and artists. I knew I was not to bother him with questions, nor look over his shoulder, and breathe in his ear—they didn't like it, this *genus irritable*. But there was nothing about staring in my code of instructions, the point somehow having been overlooked; so, squatting down on the grass, I devoted myself to the passionate absorbing of every detail. At the end of five minutes there was not a button on him that I could not have passed an examination in; and the wearer himself of that homespun suit was probably less familiar with its pattern and texture than I was. . . . After another five minutes or so had passed, he remarked, without looking my way: "Fine weather we're having; going far today?"

"No, I'm not going any farther than this," I replied. "I *was* thinking of going on to Rome, but I've put it off."

"Pleasant place, Rome," he murmured. "You'll like it." It was some minutes later that he added, "But I wouldn't go just now, if I were you: too jolly hot."

"*You* haven't been to Rome, have you?" I inquired.

"Rather," he replied briefly. "I live there."

This was too much, and my jaw dropped as I struggled to grasp the fact that I was sitting there talking to a fellow who lived in Rome. Speech was out of the question: besides, I had other things to do. Ten solid minutes I had already spent in examination of him as a mere stranger and artist; and now the whole thing had to be done over again, from the changed point of view. So I began afresh, at the crown of his soft hat, and worked down to his solid British shoes, this time investing everything with the new Roman halo; and at last I managed to get out, "But you don't really live there, do you?" never doubting the fact, but wanting to hear it repeated.

"Well," he said, good-naturedly overlooking the slight rudeness of my query, "I live there as much as I live anywhere; about half the year sometimes. I've got a sort of a shanty there. You must come and see it some day." . . .

The artist gazed out over the downs. "'The poet says, dear city of Cecrops,'" he said softly to himself; "'and wilt not thou say, dear city of Zeus?' That's from Marcus Aurelius," he went on, turning again to his work. "You don't know him I suppose; you will some day."

"Who's he?" I inquired.

"Oh, just another fellow who lived in Rome," he replied, dabbling away.—From "The Golden Age," by KENNETH GRAHAME.

Path Through the Wood

SLENDER, and curling
Like a thread,
This dusky path
Has ever led
Through summer hum
And winter hush,
Past branch and leaf
And flitting thrush,
To those far fields
That lie among
Banked embers
Of a dying sun.

The panting winds
Have come to rest
Among these trees
At autumn's breast;
On silver moccasins
The moon
Travels this path,
Where late or soon
The glamour of its sheen,
Long spent,
Rekindles
In a mushroom tent.

Who could be lonely
In a place
Where beauty walks revealed,
Her face
Bared to the sky,
Her features drawn
From noon and moonset,
Eve and dawn—
Or could be bitter
Who has stood
By such a path,
In such a wood?

VELMA HITCHCOCK SEELEY

"The portion of mine inheritance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INDIVIDUALS have ever sought to get or accumulate what has seemed to them desirable. And the quality of their concept of good and the manner of their seeking have shown forth in the results of their endeavor. Multitudes have been mistaken, as was the prodigal son, in thinking their substance consisted of a certain amount of material things. "Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me," the younger of two sons said to his father; and the father "divided unto them his living" (Luke 15:12). The outcome of the young man's experience in "a far country" where he wasted his substance is familiar to Bible students. In the end both sons—the prodigal and the elder brother, who was selfishly virtuous—had to learn the same lesson, namely, that true substance obtains not in matter, materialism, selfishness, but in a spiritually mental state of unity and love.

The Psalmist set forth a concept of his portion which was better than the one at first accepted by the prodigal. He declared (16:5), "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance;" and in his further prayer to God he said: "Thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage" (16:5, 6). To recognize our spiritual unity with God and our inheritance as immortally established through this relationship of Father and son is to bring into our experience a true sense of harmony.

Christ Jesus perfectly demonstrated the real man's inseverable unity with infinite Mind, and by annulling contrary beliefs which confronted him he proved true his saying, "I and my Father are one." Jesus accepted his "portion" from his Father; he recognized his divine inheritance and adhered to it in his thinking and living. He was faithful in performing his human task; he rejoiced in it, and was successful in conquering every material claim that man could be separated from God.

Christian Science is helping all who seek it, through illumining the Scriptures, showing the infinite divine Principle which based Jesus' words and works, the Principle which underlay the marvels of the Old Testament, and which is understandable and demonstrable today. This teaching goes to the bottom of the world's discords and exposes the materialism which claims to prevent men from realizing their native harmony. If, then, men would obtain their true portion or inheritance, they must learn how and be willing to change their ideals. The false sense of health, success, abundance in matter is a feeble substitute that can be wasted in "a far country" of illusions. "Mortals," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 260), "must change their ideals in order to improve their models." And in the paragraph immediately preceding these words she gives the world this grand assurance: "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done."

How to extricate themselves from the materialism in which they have been befogged through accepting a false concept of life and substance is the question before all alike. Each one can and must begin at the point where he stands today to exchange false for true ideals, that he may improve his model by intelligently declaring, "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance." So doing he will learn "how much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver!"

He will learn too that it is not needful for him to strive after some great fortune or position or achievement, but rather to strive for the spirit of gratitude, contentment, humility where he is now at work, or seeking work. If he thinks he cannot realize these qualities where he is today, he has no assurance that he will realize them tomorrow in changed conditions; and he has yet to learn the lesson learned by one who gained everything of the world's good which his heart desired, and found it "vanity." This one stated in Ecclesiastes (2:10), "My heart rejoiced in all my labour: and this was my portion of all my labour;" and (3:22) "I perceive that there is nothing better, than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion." This is an immensely precious thing to know—that the substance we derive from our work is the rejoicing which we bring to it and maintain in doing it. This can each one do who declares understandingly, "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance."

These truths apply equally to the one who is seeking work, for the seeking becomes for the moment the work in which he may rejoice, knowing that God is leading him to right activity and the true sense of supply. "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307). As we understand and reflect Love, the conquest of false concepts which would obscure our true portion or inheritance becomes a daily, practical experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this into German]

Rain Today

THE road is a metallic ribbon
To match the sky,
A premonition of greenness
Catches the eye;
Where all was the color of parchment
Stippled with brown,
A sullen blue in the hollows
Starts streaming down;
Where patches across the parchment
Stir in the rain.
A sudden mist of chartreuse
Steals on the hills again,
And over against the shadows
A sharp light breaks
On a wedge of grackles floating
Like black snowflakes.
The invisible harvest lying
Under the rain,
Will wake from its silver dreaming
In sun again.

MARJORIE ADELAIDE HOMER

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„Mein Gut und mein Teil"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen haben immer danach getrachtet, zu erlangen oder anzuhäufen, was ihnen begehrenswert geschienen hat; und ihr Begriff vom Guten und die Art ihres Trachtens zeigten sich in den Ergebnissen ihres Bemühens. Zahllose Menschen lebten wie der verlorene Sohn in dem Irrtum, daß sie glaubten, ihr Besitz bestehe aus einer gewissen Menge materieller Dinge. „Gib mir' . . . das Teil der Güter, das mir gehört", sagte der jüngere Sohn zu seinem Vater; und der Vater „teilte ihnen das Gut" (Luk. 15, 12). Was dem jungen Manne „ferne über Land," wo er sein Gut verpraßte, widerfuhr, ist Bibelkundigen bekannt. Schließlich mußten beide Söhne, der verlorene Sohn und der selbstsüchtig tugendhafte ältere Bruder, die gleiche Lehre lernen, nämlich die, daß wahres Gut nicht in Materie, Materialismus, Selbstsucht besteht, sondern in einem geistigen Bewußtseinszustand der Einigkeit und Liebe.

Der Psalmist hatte einen Begriff von seinem Gut, der besser war als der, den der verlorene Sohn zuerst hatte. Er erklärte (Ps. 16, 5): „Der Herr ist mein Gut und mein Teil"; und in seinem weiteren Gebet zu Gott sagte er: „Du erhältst mein Erbteil. Das Los ist mir gefallen aufs Liebliche; mir ist ein schön Erbteil geworden" (16, 5, 6). Durch Erkenntnis unserer geistigen Einheit mit Gott und der Tatsache, daß durch diese Beziehung zwischen Vater und Sohn unser Erbteil ewig feststeht, bringen wir wahre Harmonie in unser Leben.

Christus Jesus bewies vollkommen des wirklichen Menschen unzertrennliche Einheit mit dem unendlichen Gemüt, und durch Vernichtung der an ihn herantretenden gegenteiligen Annahmen bewies er die Wahrheit seines Ausspruchs: „Ich und der Vater sind eins." Jesus nahm „sein Gut" von seinem Vater an. Er erkannte sein göttliches Erbteil und hielt in seinem Denken und Leben daran fest. Er führte seine menschliche Aufgabe gewissenhaft und freudig aus und war erfolgreich im Überwinden jedes materiellen Anspruchs, daß der Mensch von Gott getrennt sein könne.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft allen, die sie suchen, dadurch, daß sie die Bibel erläutert, das den Worten und Werken Jesu zugrunde liegende unendliche göttliche Prinzip, den Wundern des Alten Testaments zugrunde liegende Prinzip erklärt, das heute verständlich und beweisbar ist. Diese Lehre geht den Widerwärtigkeiten der Welt auf den Grund und stellt den Materialismus bloß, der die Menschen daran zu hindern sucht, die ihnen angeborene Harmonie zu verwirklichen. Wenn also die Menschen ihr wahres Gut oder Erbteil erlangen wollen, müssen sie lernen, wie sie ihre Ideale ändern können, und willens sein, es zu tun. Der falsche Sinn von Gesundheit, Erfolg und Reichtum in der Materie ist ein schwacher Ersatz, der „ferne über Land"—in Trugvorstellungen—vergeudet werden kann. „Um ihre Vorbilder verbessern zu können, müssen die Sterblichen ihre Ideale ändern", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 260). Und in dem diesen Worten unmittelbar vorangehenden Abschnitt gibt sie der Welt die herrliche Versicherung: „Die Wissenschaft enthüllt die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterblichen das entdecken, was Gott schon getan hat".

Wie sie dem Materialismus, in den sie durch Annahme einer falschen Auffassung von Leben und Besitz geraten sind, entrinnen können, ist die Frage, vor die sich alle Menschen gestellt sehen. Jeder kann und muß an dem Punkte, wo er heute steht, beginnen, falsche Ideale gegen wahre einzutauschen, um sein Vorbild dadurch zu vervollkommnen, daß er verständnisvoll erklärt: „Der Herr ist mein Gut und mein Teil". Dann lernt er „Weisheit annehmen; denn sie ist besser als Gold; und Verstand haben ist edler als Silber".

Er lernt auch erkennen, daß er nicht nach großem Reichtum, nach hervorragender Stellung oder Leistung zu trachten braucht, sondern lieber dort, wo er jetzt arbeitet oder Arbeit sucht, nach dem Geiste der Dankbarkeit, der Zufriedenheit, der Demut streben sollte. Glaubt er diese Eigenschaften dort, wo er heute ist, nicht verwirklichen zu können, so hat er keine Bürgschaft, daß er sie morgen in anderen Verhältnissen verwirklichen wird. Er muß noch die Lehre lernen, die einer lernte, der an Gütern dieser Welt alles erlangte, was sein Herz begehrte, und es „eitel" fand. Dieser erklärte im Prediger Salomo (2, 10): „Mein Herz . . . war fröhlich von aller meiner Arbeit; und das hielt ich für mein Teil von aller meiner Arbeit"; und (3, 22): „So sah ich denn, daß nichts Besseres ist, als daß ein Mensch fröhlich sei in seiner Arbeit; denn das ist sein Teil". Es ist ungeheuer wertvoll zu wissen, daß der Gewinn, den uns unsere Arbeit bringt, die Freude ist, mit der wir an sie herantreten und sie verrichten. Das kann jeder tun, der verständnisvoll erklärt: „Der Herr ist mein Gut und mein Teil".

Diese Wahrheiten gelten ebenso dem, der Arbeit sucht; denn das Suchen wird für den Augenblick die Arbeit, in der er frohlocken kann, wissend, daß Gott ihn zu rechter Tätigkeit und zu wahrer Versorgung führt. „Welch herrliches Vermächtnis uns durch das Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Liebe gegeben ist! Mehr können wir nicht erbitten, mehr brauchen wir nicht, mehr können wir nicht haben", schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307). Wenn wir die Liebe verstehen und widerspiegeln, wird uns die Überwindung falscher Begriffe, die unser wahres Gut oder Erbteil verbergen würden, zum täglichen, tatsächlichen Erlebnis.

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Mrs. Lamme And Margot E. Lumb In Final Round

U. S. and English Champion Advances in Squash Racquets Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 16—Margot E. Lumb of Kingston Hills, Surrey, Eng., faces Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., in another international squash racquets final. This time they are playing for honors in the Racquet and Swimming Club's annual invitation tournament here. Last weekend, at Boston, Miss Lumb defeated Mrs. Lamme for the United States title, winning in straight games, 15—7, 15—3, 15—12.

Miss Lumb played her first match of the day, yesterday, against Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, captain of the 1934 and 1935 United States Wolfe-Noel Cup team. While the English girl was in good form, Miss Sears also played well. The Boston sportswoman prolonged rallies and earned many points with volley and corner shots. The score: 15—4, 15—8, 15—6.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London, Eng., met Miss Lumb in the semifinal round. They staged a battle royal. The brilliant and varied shots pleased the gallery. Miss Lumb, who also holds the English championship, won the match at 15—13, 15—7, 15—14. The last game was even from the start until the last point. At 14-all Miss Lumb set the game at one and ended the match with brilliant kill.

Mrs. Lamme eliminated an English player, Rachel M. Sykes of London, to reach the semifinal round. Miss Sykes, who came to this country as a reserve member of the English Wolfe-Noel Cup team, played well in the first game, coming from behind at 7—11 to draw even. Mrs. Lamme, however, was playing her usual steady game and ran out the match at 15—12, 15—9, 15—11.

Mrs. Lamme's semifinal-round opponent was Mrs. John Bierwirth of New York, who succeeded in deucing the first game, and winning many points in the second and third, but Mrs. Lamme won at 18—14, 15—10, 15—11.

Mrs. Bierwirth won her quarterfinal-round match from Mrs. Alfred W. Paine of New York, 15—3, 15—9, 15—11, while Mrs. McKechnie defeated a teammate, Betty Cooke of Bath, Eng., in a four-game battle. The score: 15—8, 8—15, 15—9, 18—17.

Good Shot Tilden

Big Bill As a Commentator

W. T. Tilden, ace of all American lawn tennis aces, has recently taken the important part of commentator in a British instructional film which features Fred J. Perry as the star, strongly supported by Dan Maskell, British professional champion and coach to the victorious Davis Cup team. Some people say that Tilden's observations are the most educative part of the picture, for Perry is an unorthodox genius who gets his results in a manner which is all his own and is, therefore, a bad pattern for the learner. But the beginner who listens to what Tilden has to say will not go far wrong.

Badminton Play Getting Popular On Pacific Coast

Interest Has Increased Rapidly During Three Years of Existence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16—Interest in net and court games, which has always been important in southern California sports, has been intensified recently with the introduction of badminton—relatively a new game here.

A few persons had played the game quietly for 15 years or more, but it was not until three years ago that badminton began to take a fast hold upon popular interest. Since then it is estimated that 1000 private courts have been established in Los Angeles and half that number erected in Pasadena.

Pasadena a Leader

There are also eight recognized badminton clubs in Los Angeles, including Hollywood, and five have been formed in Pasadena, which is a real stronghold of the game on the Pacific coast. Pasadena Badminton Club is probably the foremost organization of its kind in California.

Further development of the interest in badminton since 1931 has resulted in the formation of the California State Badminton Association. This organization now has almost a dozen clubs on its roster, and held its first state tournament at Pasadena in February, 1934.

The second state tournament has been scheduled for Feb. 22 to 24, this year, and will be held in San Francisco. Followers of the sport expect that entries will be received from badminton clubs in Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., and probably from Mexico, D. F.

In northern California badminton is said to have made less headway than in the southern part of the State, and interest in the game is centered about San Francisco. The situation in southern California, on the other hand, is such that scarcely a town of any importance fails to have someone interested. At Palm Springs, on the desert, badminton is played out of doors all winter.

Los Angeles A. C. Strong

Los Angeles Athletic Club is regarded as occupying one of the strongest positions in southern California badminton, since it was a pioneer in the field here. Another important organization is the Racketeers Badminton Club. The Hollywood Badminton Club is now in the process of organization with a roll of 100 members and may be expected to occupy a strong place in the sport.

Hollywood Athletic Club, Beverly Hills Athletic Club, and the Pacific Coast Club in Long Beach are all centers where badminton is played in the metropolitan area.

As far as schools and colleges are concerned, badminton has apparently made less headway than in adult circles. However, it was started at the University of California (Berkeley) last spring, and 80 women students are said to have registered for instruction. Courts also have been established at the University of Southern California, and at the University of California (Los Angeles), besides which facilities have been installed at nearly all of the private schools in and about Los Angeles.

Professionals who have figured prominently in the field here are: Arnold Burgess of the Los Angeles Athletic Club; George F. Williard, formerly of Boston; William Hurley and Clifford Sawyer. George McCook, president of the state association, is a resident of Pasadena.

British Cricket Comment

Forget It!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, Eng.

"I BEG of county cricketers and the press to do the game a real good service by forgetting the term 'body-line.' Let those who write about our game never again use it. Soon then the whole thing will be completely forgotten. It is more than a thousand pities that legislation has had to be considered to counter an abominable practice."

Thus the renowned nobleman cricketer, Lord Hawke, in his recent speech here as president at the annual general meeting of the Yorkshire County Club.

Affairs of Nottinghamshire

His lordship, one of the greatest players and administrators in the long history of cricket, then commented upon the "body-line" affairs of the Nottinghamshire Club, which have been much under discussion since in January the members passed a vote of "No Confidence" in their committee. This action was taken because authenticated reports had come from Australia that the Notts Committee last summer apologized to the Australian tourists in England for certain overs sent down by the fast bowler, William Voce, during Nottinghamshire's match with the visitors. The members, officially unaware of the apology, rose in arms at the news. A lively storm ensued, resignations of officials were handed in, acute differences of opinion were ventilated, and repercussions of the Anglo-Australian "body-line" controversy went echoing from Nottingham all over the world. "Even in the close season we can't get away from this business" complained the general public, which is now heartily tired over the whole thing.

'Quite Right,' Says His Lordship

Lord Hawke gave it as his view that the Notts Committee had acted quite correctly in apologizing. According to his information, the two overs complained of constituted a direct attack by the bowler on the batsman, and the Australians' protest was justified. He said: "In deprecating that type of bowling, the committee took the right and only course. In my opinion the vote of "No Confidence" can only mean that Notts members are trying to uphold what cricketers in England today know to be bowling contrary to the spirit of the game. The new rule which takes the form of an instruction to umpires (that they shall not allow a bowler to bowl deliberately at the batsman's body) has been passed with a view to ending this vexed question, and it will, I firmly believe, attain that much-to-be-desired end. There has already been hasty criticism that it is putting umpires in an impossible position. I for one believe that direct attack is dead to the world and that the umpires will never be called upon to act in the matter. I believe that the appeal to committees and captains will be acceded to and the game will continue to be played in the true spirit of cricket and friendship.

Yorkshire—Never!

"As far as Yorkshire is concerned," went on Lord Hawke, "I say emphatically that we will stand for none of this persistently short bowling on the line of the batsman standing clear of his wicket. Should anyone wearing our cap persist in pitching short on that line I hope our captain and every future captain will do what I would have done—and that is take him off, quite regardless of how either umpire acts in the matter. Personally, I am convinced that this style of bowling, is opposed to the best interests of the game, and I greatly regret that the practice of it was ever thought of."

'A Gentlemen's Agreement'

Lord Hawke reminded his hearers that after the "body-line" controversy started, through the fast leg-theory bowling of the great England and Nottinghamshire player, Harold Larwood, during the 1932-33 "test" matches in Australia, the Marylebone Cricket Club promised the Australian Board of Control to watch carefully for anything in English cricket which might be regarded as unfair or prejudicial to the best interests of the game. The Australians, he pointed out, came to England last summer on the assurance that cricket would be played in the same friendly atmosphere as in the past and that any form of bowling which was obviously a direct attack by the bowler on the batsman would be condemned immediately. Lord Hawke explained that at a joint meeting of the English Board of Control and the Advisory County Cricket Committee (at which 14 of the 17 captains of the first-class counties were present and the remaining three represented) it was agreed that such bowling would constitute "an offense against the spirit of the game." At that time the counties considered that "a gentleman's agreement" was all that was necessary. "And," said his Lordship, "it should most certainly have been sufficient."

'Leg Before Wicket'

Referring to the experiment that is to be made this summer with an alteration of the "leg before wicket" rule, Lord Hawke said that, although the amendment had so far had a mixed reception, he thought that most people had come to the conclusion that something had got to be done to discourage the all-too frequent tendency among batsmen to defend their wickets with their pads. He did not suppose that the warmest supporters of the new rule believed that it would put an end to the tendency; but he thought it would have a deterrent effect and in the end cause batsmen to make more strokes. "I should like to point out," he said, "that under this rule the obtaining of wickets may not prove to be so simple as it looks. The chief point is that the bowler who fairly and squarely beats the bat with an 'off-break' will obtain a wicket if the ball which would have hit the wicket hits the batsman when he is between wicket and wicket."

Lord Hawke said he was confident that the alteration would improve the game; but he added, "I would keep an open mind, observing only that, should the new law be proved clearly to be in any way damaging to the game, it will again be altered and some other means found to help the bowler."

Subsidization An Incurable Evil Is Utterbach's Belief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Subsidies for college athletes are an incurable evil in the opinion of Representative Hubert Utterbach of Iowa, former commissioner of athletics for the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

"I abhor it," he says, "but no method has been devised to banish subsidizing."

"We have a statute against larceny, but we haven't stopped it. So, with the subsidization," asserts this former law professor at Drake University, who served on his college's faculty athletic committee.

The fault, he thinks, lies in large part with overenthusiastic alumni, whom colleges can't or have no desire to curb.

"The ringer is a liability instead of an asset to the team. He ruins the morale," Utterbach contends. "Players can't have full respect for a professional within their ranks."

For four years Utterbach was manager of athletics at Drake—"and I didn't spend a cent, directly or indirectly, to hire players."

The legislator sees a stricter faculty control of athletics in the future, and perhaps a commissoner for every conference.

"A faculty committee will not allow its enthusiasm to carry it to the point of doing something that is not right," he says, "and an impartial commissioner could have the colleges toeing the mark."

Utterbach, who was a substitute halfback and ran the quartermile, was a student at Drake with Dan McGugin, later a star guard at Michigan and for nearly 30 years football coach at Vanderbilt University.

"Dan was one of the most awkward youngsters I ever saw when he came to Drake, but athletics there and at Michigan developed him," he says.

Two-Hundred Youths At Baseball School

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 16 (AP)—With high hopes of being graduated to a job with a professional league club, more than 200 baseball-minded youths reported to classes of the Ray Doan Baseball School yesterday to learn the "tricks of the trade" under tutelage of past and present stars of the diamond.

The first day of school was marred by rain which forced postponement of formal dedication of the school's playing field until today. The field—where years ago Babe Ruth trained as a pitcher—is to be named Dean Field in honor of Arkansas' own home state pitching heroes, Dizzy and Daffy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals.

But not even rain dampened the enthusiasm of the boys who came from Maine, Oregon, California, and points between to learn the art of diamond warfare from players whose names frequent sport page headlines of the nation.

Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, brother Paul, and Lon Warneke of the Cubs, were on hand to show embryo pitchers how to get a little more "hop" on a fast one and how to get a third strike by the batter when the count stands "two and three."

Professors Rogers Hornsby, manager of the St. Louis Browns and regarded as one of the sport's greatest hitters, and George Sisler, former star first baseman for the Browns, turned out to start their lecture series on how to play the infield, and the proper batting stance at the plate.

Mrs. Freisenbruch In Women's Tennis Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 16 (AP)—Mrs. W. F. Freisenbruch of Bermuda entered the final round of women's singles of the Princess Hotel tennis tournament yesterday, defeating Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, N. Y., 6—0, 8—6.

Mrs. Freisenbruch will meet Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda, defending title-holder, in the finals today. Miss Hutchings defeated Sheila West of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—3 in the semifinals.

In the men's singles semifinals, N. E. Hager, New York, eliminated R. Evans, Bermuda, 6—0, 6—2; Colin Smith, Bermuda, defeated E. Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—2; B. Eve, Bermuda, defeated R. Schofield, Boston, 6—0, 6—0; and W. F. Freisenbruch, Bermuda, present champion, eliminated W. E. Hall, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

College Swimming Results

Brown 38½, Colgate 32½.
Conn. State 55, Union 22.
Pennsylvania 38, Rutgers 23.
Springfield 47, Boston Y. M. C. A. 30.
Williams 53, M. I. T. 23.

Mack Believes Night Baseball Passing Fad

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Feb. 16

DAYLIGHT is the time for baseball and night games are a passing fad, Connie Mack believes.

Commenting upon the National League's official but qualified sanction of night games, the lanky manager of the Athletics said:

"Night baseball, in my opinion, will be a very tiresome spectacle for the fans. To watch a game especially on a damp night in late August or September won't be any fun."

The veteran manager also observed, "It's going to be tough on the batters, especially when they come up against speed ball throwers like the Deans and Schoolboy Rowe. It's tough enough to stand up at the plate against men like that in broad daylight. I don't feel they will ever get the arc light to give enough and proper light for big-leaguers."

Capell Is Honored As Ten Thousand Look On

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ten thousand cycling enthusiasts were present at the Royal Albert Hall, here, when E. J. Capell, a member of the Allondon Club, London, was recently presented with the "Best All-Rounder" trophy in a competition annually organized by Cycling, a publication devoted to the interests of cyclists.

This prize for the last four years has been won by F. W. Southall, the famous British Olympic cyclist, who has now relinquished his amateur status.

Capell had an average speed of 21.622 miles per hour for three races during 1934 at 50 miles, 100 miles and 12 hours. Southall's best year was in 1933 when he had an average of 21.731 miles per hour. Charles Holland, of Birmingham, was second to Capell with an average of 21.574 miles per hour, and a Welsh rider, J. James, Vegetarian Cycling and Athletic Club, took third place, with 21.343 miles per hour.

The team shield, awarded in connection with these three races, was won by the Catford Cycling Club, whose representatives, B. Bevan, L. Wells and J. Wells, has an average speed of 20.934 miles per hour. The runner-up was Anfield Bicycling Club.

College Water Polo Results

Rutgers 21, Pennsylvania 13.

Field and Furno In Quarterfinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, and Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, the two leading seeded players, reached the quarterfinal round of the United States Class C squash tennis individual championship at Columbia University Club, when all but one of the third round matches were completed. Field defeated C. G. Hurd, of the Yale Club, 15—9, 15—6; while Furno, at the other end of the draw, scored over F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, in brilliant style, 15—8, 15—2.

National Squash Tennis Class C Individual Championship—Third Round

E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, defeated C. G. Hurd, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—6.

J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, defeated I. H. Peck, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—12.

Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York Athletic Club, won from Carl E. Good, Essex Club, by default.

Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, won from W. H. Hardie, Yale Club, by default.

W. H. Ferris, Columbia University Club, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—7.

Frank Kilroe, Columbia University Club, won from C. S. Smith, Harvard Club, by default.

Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, defeated F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—2.

Subsidizing Players An Old Greek Custom

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Subsidizing "amateur" athletics was just an old Greek custom even 2500 years ago, Prof. Floyd A. Spencer, of New York University, asserted in an address last night.

"A comparison between so-called overemphasis in sports today and in the golden age of Pericles 2500 years ago," he said, "furnishes eloquent proof that there is really 'nothing new under the sun.'

"Then as now star athletes were subsidized and outstanding citizens glowed in the reflected glory that resulted from their being popularly though unofficially identified as the patrons of sport."

Sporting Around the Hub

COLLEGE athletes from New England will compete this afternoon and evening in the fourth annual University Club games. The afternoon events will be held in the Briggs Cage at Soldiers Field and the evening events at the Boston Garden. Competition will be in two classes, with Harvard favored to win in Class A and Amherst a slight favorite in Class B. It is expected that more than one of the present records will be broken. The colleges competing are: Bates, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown, Harvard, Holy Cross, Maine, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Northeastern and Yale in Class A, and Amherst, Boston University, Colby, Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, Middlebury, Rhode Island, Springfield, Tufts, Williams and Worcester P. I. in Class B.

Once more the Providence Reds enter the Boston Arena tonight with a determined look in their eyes to beat the Bruin Cubs. In nine previous Canadian-American Hockey League engagements, the best the Rhode Islanders have been able to do is collect three points for three ties. The other six games have ended in favor of the locals. Providence won the league championship last year and defeated the Cubs in the final playoffs. This season the Cubs have been strengthened and while the Reds have a good hockey team they seem unable to master the present edition of the Cubs. Alex Wood or Paddy Byrne will tend goal for Providence and the Cubs will present Milt Halliday, left wing or center, who was with the team last year but has been on loan to Cleveland of the International League this season.

Headed into the west in third place, a full game back of the deadlocked American Division leaders, Chicago Blackhawks and New York Rangers, Bruins have a man's-sized job immediately ahead of them with scheduled games in St. Louis tonight and Chicago tomorrow night. Pushed out of a triple tie for first place while they idled Thursday and Rangers and Chicago were winning, Bruins will put up a tremendous fight to get back at the top. The Bruins' two games will be among the crucial week-end contests in the thrilling American Division first place battling. Rangers play at Toronto tonight, and at Detroit tomorrow, while Chicago rests tonight for its Bruins game tomorrow. A victory for Bruins at St. Louis, and a defeat for Rangers at Toronto will triple tie the teams again tonight and leave tomorrow's game to dissolve it.

The Monitor A. C. hockey team plays the Liberty Mutual Liability hockey club next Monday evening at the Boston Arena. The game will start at 5:30. The Liberty six is said to be the strongest business club in and around Boston; and with the Monitor team also traveling at a fast pace, a close battle is in prospect.

Every champion of last year's senior Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. meet will defend his title in the fifteenth two-state aquatic championships to be held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool tonight, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Boston will attempt to retain the team title which it has held for two years. Blaine Saunders of Lawrence will defend his freestyle sprint title as well as attempt to break the record of 26s. in the 50-yard event held by J. Bloethe of Providence. Henry Koltonak, captain of the Boston team, and titleholder of the 100-yard freestyle, believes he can shave the record of 58 1-5s. made by T. Zukuskus of Cambridge in 1933. The last-minute entry of George Higgins of Providence brings a second champion and record holder into the meet. Higgins holds both the record and title in the backstroke and is the favorite to win again this year. The other record holder and defending champion is Jules Lauzonis of Boston, who is a breaststroker.

Columbia's scrappy basketball team, Eastern League leader and victor in its most recent start over Pennsylvania in a riotous game, will meet the Harvard varsity basketball team at the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge tonight. This basketball game will be one of two feature events of a heavy evening scheduling in the beautiful Harvard Indoor Building. Following the basketball game, the Harvard varsity swimming team will meet Colgate and additionally there will be contested a swimming meet between Mercersburg Academy and Harvard freshmen and the Harvard and Dartmouth freshman basketball teams.

The evening program at Cambridge will open with the freshman basketball game at 7 p. m., the freshman swimming meet at 8 p. m., the varsity basketball game at 8:30 p. m., and the varsity swimming meet at about 9:15 p. m. It is one of the most attractive schedulings of the indoor season at the Harvard building. The contests will be open to the public and there will be a single admission charge of 75 cents for the four events.

Robert Stone, noted billiard instructor, who has been playing in the vicinity of Boston for the past few weeks, will again appear here at the New Boston Billiards, 167 Washington Street, starting Feb. 18. During his appearance here, Stone will give two public demonstrations at billiards and fancy shots to which all citizens of Boston are invited.

Alice Bridges of Whitinsville made a new record for the New England A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard freestyle swim in last night's meet at the Brookline municipal pool. Miss Bridges' new time is 1m. 4 3-5s. Esther Morrison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline defended her senior N. E. A. A. A. U. diving title.

Stella Walsh Suspended

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16 (AP)—Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States hobbled the flying feet of Stella Walsh, holder of several world's sprint records, yesterday, with a 30-day suspension from amateur competition. It was all because the Polish-born girl athlete played with an amateur girls' basketball team in Buffalo Jan. 27 in a preliminary to a professional contest. That, said the A. A. U. was in violation of a rule forbidding an amateur to participate on the same program with professionals.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 47, Howard 23.
Anderson 39, Huntington 37.
Armour Tech 36, Wheaton 34.
Auburn 28, Sewanee 13.
Berea 36, Union C. 35.
Bethany 47, Grove City 46.
Birmingham So. 47, Chattanooga 30.
Bradley 33, Monmouth 31.
Buena Vista 39, Upper Iowa 35.
Cincinnati 48, Marshall 27.
Columbia C. 44, Penn 42.
Cornell C. 36, Carleton 32.
Drake 45, Iowa State 42.
Duquesne 30, Long Island 25.
Erskine 27, Citadel 25.
Evansville 31, Ball S. T. 29.
Florida 29, Georgia 25.
Franklin 51, Hanover 37.
Furman 30, South Carolina 25.
Hobart 38, Allegheny 31.
Illinois Wesleyan 32, S. I. Normal 24.
Kansas 32, Nebraska 24.
Kent State 34, Capital 28.
Kenyon 36, Mt. Union 28.
Lenoir Rhyne 55, Western Carolina T. 54.
Louisiana State 56, Vanderbilt 41.
Louisiana Tech 41, Union (Tenn.) 34.
Loyola (N. O.) 44, Louisiana C. 26.
Marietta 33, Oberlin 25.
McAlester 47, St. John's (Minn.) 28.
Mississippi State 53, Tulane 31.
Mt. St. Mary's 25, Washington 15.
Murray T. 33, Middle Tennessee T. 28.
New York 47, Manhattan 19.
Niagara 29, Buffalo S. T. 28.
Ohio Northern 35, Heidelberg 32.
Oklahoma 24, Kansas 22.
South Dakota 39, S. D. State 36.
Southwestern 50, Mississippi 43.
Springfield 54, Middlebury 24.
St. Lawrence 39, Hamilton 36.
Syracuse 29, Springfield 18.
Thiel 59, Penn 28.
Tulsa 27, Washington 19.
Union 50, M. I. T. 33.
Vermont 31, St. Michaels 20.
Washburn 34, Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 19.
Westminster 56, Rider 26.
Western Reserve 54, Findlay 29.
Wesleyan 30, Haverford 28.

Over the Net

A LETTER from Alfredo F. Lee, secretary of the Asociacion Argentina de Lawn Tennis, lists the following winners of the championships of the Argentine Republic for 1934, which, he writes, have recently been played off. The winners: Men's singles—Guillermo Robson; men's doubles—L. del Castillo and Adriano Zappa; women's singles—Mónica T. Ricketts; women's doubles—Maria Africa Garcis de Sola and Maria E. B. de Moss. The officers of the Argentine association are, besides Lee, Horacio Bustos, president; Diego E. Cerboni, vice-president, and Herman Bauer, treasurer.

Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, who recently won the United States indoor tennis championship in New York and was runnerup in the national intercollegiate singles title last summer, has returned to his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He did not return to school last September, but his one-term absence will not make him ineligible for collegiate competition this spring, for he did not attend any other college during his absence. Hunt is captain of the M. I. T. tennis team. He will be out to retain the New England intercollegiate championship which he won on the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club last spring.

The Chicago Tennis Association has awarded the annual city tennis tournament to the Oak Park Tennis Club, June 8-16. The Chicago city tourney will be followed by the western amateur, the United States intercollegiate and the national clay court championships, all to be held in the Chicago area.

Margot E. Lumb, Rachel M. Sykes, Betty Cooke and Nora L. Kelman, all members of the 1935 English international squash racquets team, now touring the United States, all play lawn tennis.

Marvin Kantrowitz of the DeWitt Clinton High School carried off the Metropolitan New York junior indoor tennis championship the other day when he defeated Melvin E. Lapham, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. The final was played at the 102d Engineers Armory. Lapham attends the Evander Childs High School.

Whitehead Bests Lynch

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Charles Whitehead, youthful long-driving South River, N. J., amateur, yesterday won the Dixie amateur golf tournament, turning back Arthur Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 3 and 2 in the 36-hole final. The finalists were alternately erratic and excellent, and played over a course harrassed by cross winds. They played the afternoon's first holes about even. The break came when Lynch dropped the seventh, eighth and ninth holes of the afternoon 18 to Whitehead and then flashed superiative golf in a vain try to recoup his losses.

New Duckpin Record

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Connecticut Blue Ribbons five-man high team broke the world's record by two pins in scoring 3307 to win over the Washington, D. C., Occidentals in the opening event of the Eastern Duckpin Sweepstakes here last night. The Occidentals total was 3287. The record recognized by George I. Isemann, secretary of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress who said the previous mark was 3305 rolled by the Occidentals at Hartford on Feb. 12, 1934. The record-breaking team and each member's score follows: Tronsky, 678; Dente, 237; Gacek, 375; Pipp, 641, Bogino, 675; White, 701.

Smith Wins Senior Title

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 16 (AP)—Robert W. Smith, 59-year-old Greensburg (Penna.) attorney, won the Pinehurst seniors' golf tournament here yesterday, defeating Hald B. Buckminster of Boston, 5 and 4 in the final round. Smith shot a 73, his best card of the week, to defeat the Bostonian. The second division final was won by B. L. Tyrel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who overcame Fred A. Powdrell, of Great Neck, L. I., 2 and 1.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	7	12	98	74	34
Buffalo	17	4	13	88	69	34
London	16	3	13	69	80	32
Cleveland	15	0	16	76	86	30
Syracuse	14	2	18	85	88	28
Windsor	12	8	19	72	91	24

Result Feb. 15
Windsor 3, London 1.

Buffalo Club Buys Carroll

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Buffalo club of the International Baseball League yesterday purchased Owen Carroll, veteran pitcher, from the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League. Carroll has been a figure in the big leagues the last eight years. He signed with the Detroit Tigers 10 years ago after outstanding success with the Holy Cross College baseball team, but was farmed out to Toronto in the International League.

Jean Bauer Advances

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 16 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., continued to coast along toward victory in the British colonial women's golf tournament yesterday, defeating her semifinal opponent, Mrs. O. B. Keeler, of Atlanta, Ga., 7 and 5. Her competition today in the finals will be of sterner nature, however, coming from Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa, Okla., who eliminated Mrs. H. David Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2, in the semifinals. Mrs. Drennan is five-time winner of the Oklahoma state title.

College Hockey Results

Colby 8, Brown 3.
Colgate 2, Middlebury 1.
Northeastern 9, Bowdoin 3.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 4.

College Wrestling Result

New York 25, Long Island 10.

Crescent Club Wins The Class B Playoff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club won the playoff for first place in the New York Division of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship, yesterday at New York Athletic Club, when its team defeated Bayside Tennis Club, last year champions, 4 to 1. They have met twice before this season, in the regular series, and each time the New Moon team has won, on its home courts, 3 to 2. But this time the Brooklyn team exerted themselves, and took the first four matches only to lose the fifth.

The finest battle of the day brought Gerard T. Baxter, last year Class C champion, against William P Hoffman, and the former showed his finest play to win in straight games, 15—12, 15—11.

The lone winner for Bayside was the veteran Henry Reeve, who defeated Donald Lawson after a closely fought battle, 15—12, 7—15, 15—11. The summary:

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, Bayside T. C. 1

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated W. P. Hoffman, 15—12, 15—11.

J. S. Becker, Crescent, defeated F. L. Giusti, 18—13, 12—15, 15—5.

J. A. Schwartz Jr., Crescent, defeated R. W. Hill, 5—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Henry Reeve, Bayside, defeated Donald Lawson, 15—12, 7—15, 15—11.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated Rodney Blake, 15—8, 10—15, 15—4.

The winners will encounter Elizabeth Town & Country Club, winners of the New Jersey Division, for the metropolitan title, on Monday, at Harvard Club.

Poke Checks

NEVER has the writer seen so many player deals in professional hockey as this season. To attempt to enumerate or recall them all would be much too statistical, especially with the frequent usage the major clubs have made of their "farm" team players.

The Bruins and Cubs are in the midst of scoring orgies. The Cubs have the better record, having won their last three straight games and having scored 20 goals. The Bruins won, tied and lost in their last three and scored 15 goals.

Montreal Maroons are dealing with more amateur players. Latest has a possibility that Toe Blake of Hamilton may turn professional. If any more players join Maroons it is likely that Norman "Dutch" Gainor will be sent to Philadelphia of the Can-Am League.

Hockey players, like baseball and football players, often take on a "new lease of life" by changing to another club. Frank Jerwa of the Cubs has played brilliantly with the St. Louis Eagles and brother Joe, defenseman on the Cubs, is another player who would look good in a new uniform. He is a major-league player in the minor league because the Bruins have no room for him.

Art Gagne, veteran hockey campaigner, is having a good season in the Northwestern League with Edmonton. Last reports show a record of 15 goals and eight assists for him. Johnny Sheppard, Gordon Fraser, Bill Hutton, Jack Arbour, Johnny Loucks and Herb Reaume are a few others well known to eastern hockey fans now playing in that organization.

Frank Finnigan, veteran St. Louis wing, just missed playing on the same team with his "kid" brother. After Frank was sold to Toronto, the Eagles signed his young brother Eddie. Eddie Finnigan has been ready for professional hockey for some time. He played with Ottawa in the Quebec amateur league this season.

More Trophies for Mitchell

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 16 (AP)—Oliver G. Mitchell of Natick, Mass., who on Thursday won the 100-target and 16-yard handicap shoots, climax events of the international trapshooting and skeet tournament, yesterday won two more trophies, the consolation skeet 50-target event, and the 50-target shoot from 16 yards. He missed only two targets in the skeet shooting event and scored 44 hits in the 16-yard handicap shoot. He carried a handicap of six in the latter.

Eagles Recall Shannon

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Officials of the St. Louis Eagles National League Hockey Club, announced yesterday they have recalled Jerry Shannon, a wing man, from the Boston Bruins, in exchange for Frank Jerwa, also a wing man. The Eagles traded Shannon to the Boston Club for Jerwa Jan. 19, but reserved the right to take him back. Clare M. Brunton, general director of the Eagles, said Shannon's recent excellent showing with the Bruins prompted the Eagles to exchange the players again.

O'Doul Released by Giants

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—James Tierney, secretary of the New York baseball Giants, announced today that Frank "Lefty" O'Doul Giant outfielder and pinch-hitter, was given his unconditional release in order that he might manage the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League.

Leslie Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Brooklyn Baseball Dodgers today announced the receipt of a signed contract from big Bem Leslie, heavy-hitting first baseman. Leslie hit .332 and fielded .993 last season.

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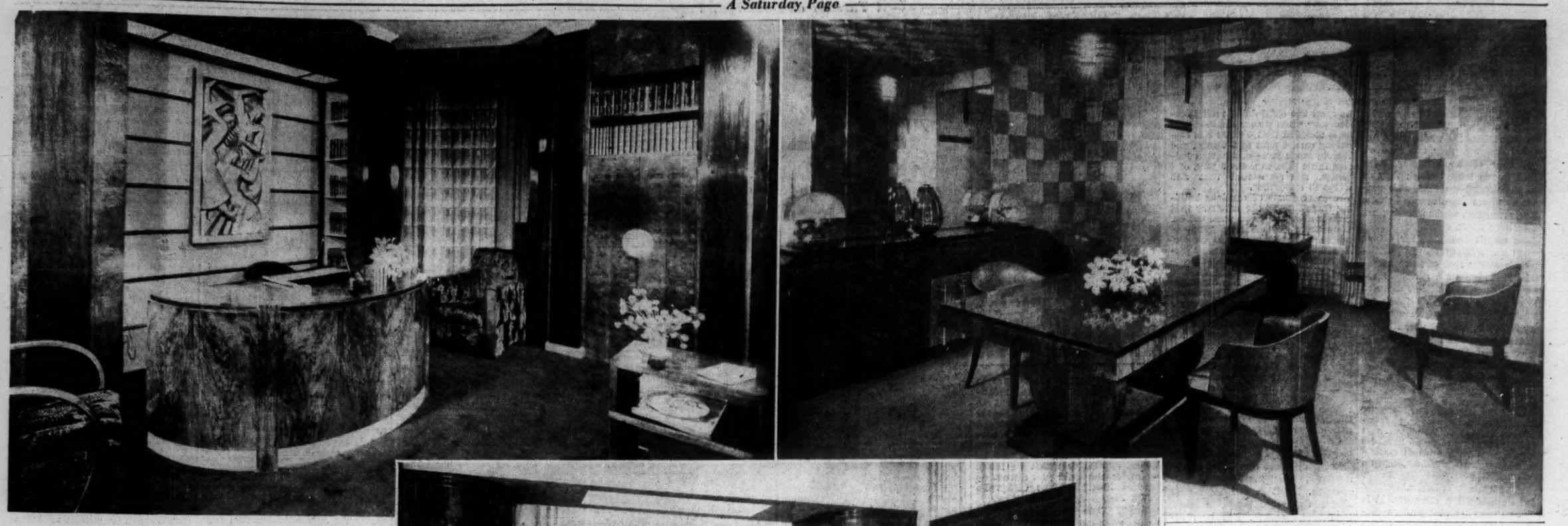
Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



A Man's Apartment in Paris

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

AT LAST they have arrived, those long-looked-for photographs of a Parisian apartment in which I spent a delightful evening last winter. Now, no time will be lost in placing them before readers of this page, as I had hoped to do a full year ago.

The reasons for this eagerness are several. Here are seen three rooms of a suite, while before only single modern French rooms have been available for our pictures of the country's work in this field. Then, this home has been made in a building that is by no means new, and is remembered as built possibly 50 years ago. Even if without interest for those reasons, I am sure many will be pleased to have this account because it gives them an introduction of a sort to the personality of a Parisian who is also a frequent contributor, M. Vuillermoz, the Monitor's music critic in the French capital; for all this relates to his home in that city.

It was by the way of Paris that Americans got their first ideas of modern home furnishings, at the Exposition des Arts Decorative, held there in 1925. If the French did not originate the movement for the style that is termed with good reason International, from the start they did much to advance it, and with that artistry and lightness which have become traditional attributes of the land, and of Paris most of all its centers. Their easy and sensitive designing in the twentieth century manner and the freshness of their facility in adapting their schemes to individual tastes and personalities—these are some of the qualities that give singular variety and vivacity to the work of Parisian designers.

Owner and Decorator Co-operate

In this apartment of M. Vuillermoz, which is the work of M. Jean Pascaud, all these traits are evident. Conceived by that sensitive and skillful decorator and architect, they are blended in a fashion that instantly as one enters tells something of the nature of the host. Plainly it seems, he has a liking for richness marked by gentility; for comfort that is restrained; for niceties of proportion, for rhythm in form and color, with interruption and accent. These all contribute to a pervading air of genial and cultured hospitality, in surroundings that are luxurious while seeming to avoid appearing so. That is indeed an achievement in finesse.

More than in any other modern home I have visited, the furnishings gave that much sought but usually eluding effect of being the natural result of the character and tastes of him who dwells therein. How much he really shared in developing the scheme and its details, I do not feel sure, for M. Vuillermoz gracefully credited it all to M. Pascaud. Perhaps he would disclaim much of the honor, returning a goodly part to the owner as in himself being the major motive. But of the effect we are sure, and however the credit should be shared, we feel certain that here owner and decorator were in complete sympathy and understanding from the beginning to the end, as owner and decorator should always be, but are not. Results differ in these endeavors, as they do in portrait painting. There, too, there must be artist and subject, who should be worthy the parts of sitting and portraying.

No Evolution in This Change

It would make an exciting contrast if the former appearance of these rooms could be shown beside the present. M. Vuillermoz said that furnishings were in traditional manner and he was so weary of them that he told M. Pascaud, in effect, to throw out all the old stuff and start with fresh ideas. That the ideas were fresh, and that they issued from the training of an architect, the aptness of an artist, and the appreciation of an acquaintance, is apparent in the results. If these are the impressions we have gained from his work, it is time to hear what the designer, M. Pascaud, had to say about it.

"A problem well stated is half solved. M. Vuillermoz's flat is that of a musician, and it is an atmosphere of harmony which must result from the formulas adopted. A warm and almost intimate atmosphere, in spite of the grandeur of the lines inherent to all architectural compositions; a harmony which is primarily due to color; designed to create a warm, peaceful and comfortable atmosphere, in order to free the senses from all preoccupation which might distract them from the divine musical accords.

"The living room is draped with Rodier material, consisting of a beige background warmed by a pattern of old rose, and is furnished at the corners with pieces of polished mahogany. The carpet and the ceiling strike the same note in two tones of a similar beige rose, the darker on the ground, and the lighter on the ceiling. A few notes of red play their part in this symphony, and enhance the delicacy of the other values.

"The 'Master's' office, entirely carried out in polished walnut, creates an impression of frank but friendly struggle between the almost excessive light and life of the nasturtium coloring of the ceiling and curtains, the sober and solid note of the walnut, and the brown cloth of the chairs set on a black carpet."

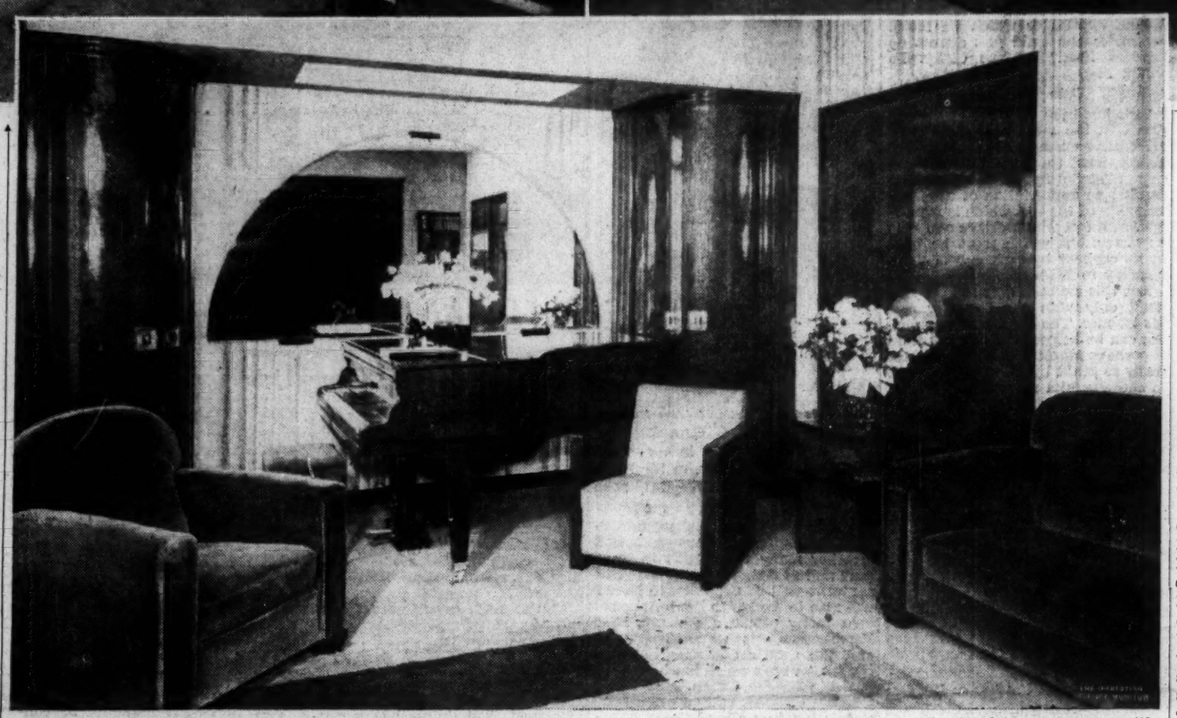
They Leave Us to Delve Alone

We would have chosen to have this concise and self-effacing comment much longer and more detailed, but it is well known that few artists can patiently analyze their own work. They dislike explaining its conception and development, telling us how and why this color was used, a little here, more there; giving reasons for the shapes and placing of each important object; admitting us as intimates into the studios of their thought. Not one have I known to be thus vocal. That is left to their work. They say we will hear from it answers to all our questions if we listen and have the needful ears. Without those ears, we are told, exposition we ask them to give in words would be futile. I believe they are wrong, for numerous reasons that will be omitted here.

Some things the pictures above do tell us, although lacking the colors that are so essential to a room and to a painting. They make clear the pervading basic simplicity, in the apartment as a unit and in each detail. There is no applied ornament, no carved wood, no paint. The natural qualities of different materials and textures, the beauty of woods that contrast in tones and grains, the harmony of rudimentary forms often repeated in part or entire—these are the primaries on the palette of such an artist. Close attention to pictures in black and white will discover something of the use and the values of these fundamentals.

On each side of the piano the room corner has been cut off by a quarter circle, forming a closet with convex face. One of these holds a radio with connections to the chief music auditoriums of Paris. Within the other is a phonograph and a store of records, this means of inscribing and reproducing music being thought of much importance by M. Vuillermoz. From this bent of his comes a motive that is recurrent in every room here, as the circle of the record disk, or a segment of it, becomes the basic form of the supports of the dining table; of the lights on the sideboard and next the ceiling in the same room; of the desk in his study and the door plates there; of the mirror back of the piano; of the closets in four corners of the living room. The chairs, too, follow this simplest and the perfect curve.

So we leave the apartment of this Parisian gentleman and music critic, with the feeling that his home, just as it is, was inevitable for him, once he found a man who was fitted to produce homes of authentic personality. Surroundings akin to this in character and quality are possible only for very few, but the tastes of which they are the fruit may be possessed by a great many. By noticing closely every feature and detail of form and of color, shown or described, and by building in the mind as accurately as possible a picture of the surroundings, we may in a measure re-create it for ourselves. In effect we are vicariously participating in its creation, as, by this attention, we gain hints of the original motives and objectives.



Nature's own elegance in the blending of tones in chosen woods supplies the chief decoration effects in this man's apartment in Paris. Simplicity of form in the large and in every detail allows attention to rest, without distraction of applied ornament, on the richness and variety of the woods and the fabrics. These dominate and satisfy, contributing comfort and harmony.

At the left, in the study of this music critic, walnut and mahogany make the walls and the desk, and beige is the carpet. In the dining room, at the right, the walls are sycamore and the furniture mahogany, with thick glass tops on table and sideboard. Below, mahogany again, Rodier fabric on the walls, the carpet in beige and brown.

Full circles, or halves, or quarters, make the curves everywhere, for the owner delights in recorded music, and the phonograph disk was the motive for table supports in the dining room; also for chairs, ceiling lights and lamp shades. The desk in the study and the living-room mirror are other major applications of the circle segment.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Tripod Light Stands

A GOOD many pieces of antique furniture are so large that they need to be in fair-sized rooms to look at their best. One thing common in Colonial times was small enough to be welcome even in a very small two-room suite of today. That is the light stand, which was made in many forms.

Four-legged ones are commonest, but the most useful, graceful and convenient type is the tripod, or three-footed sort, such as is shown in the sketch here. All types are about the height of ordinary tables, but the tops are only 12 to 16 inches across, and may be square or round or hexagonal or oval. Usually the top is fixed to the base, but this one tilts, taking up less space when not in use.

Since tripod light stands are so numerous, it may not be strange that many do not seem desirable, for one reason or another. The three parts—top, standard, legs—must all be well shaped and suitably proportioned to satisfy the critical buyer's eye. No rules can give standards by which approving or rejection will be decided; only the warning, to consider with care each of the three parts, for graceful lines and harmonious shaping.

Some of the finest were made of mahogany and inlaid with satinwood. These are rare, but such as are made from maple, cherry or birch can be found in almost all antique shops. It is not surprising to see two or more of these woods used in the same light stand. I have a queer one that has a pine top, maple standard and cherry legs, all originally painted red.

The advantage of three legs rather than four will be plain when one remembers how rough the floors were in old-time houses. Three-legged stands would be steady wherever placed — on much-worn boards or on an uneven hearth of bricks or of flat stones. As the lights of those early days were at best candles or dim whale-oil lamps, they had to be close by a person to be effective; so this stability of the three-footed light stand was important.

Nowadays we like the tripod idea for the graceful symmetry of its outlines, especially when it appears in the so-called snake foot form which is seen here. There are several other shapes of legs and feet that are also very pleasing. Almost any number of these small tables can be used in a home. They take up but little room, look attractive wherever they may be, are convenient for a dozen different uses and are inexpensive. Often those which others have discarded can be repaired profitably—if first cost is fair.

C. G. B.

English Porcelain and Pottery

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

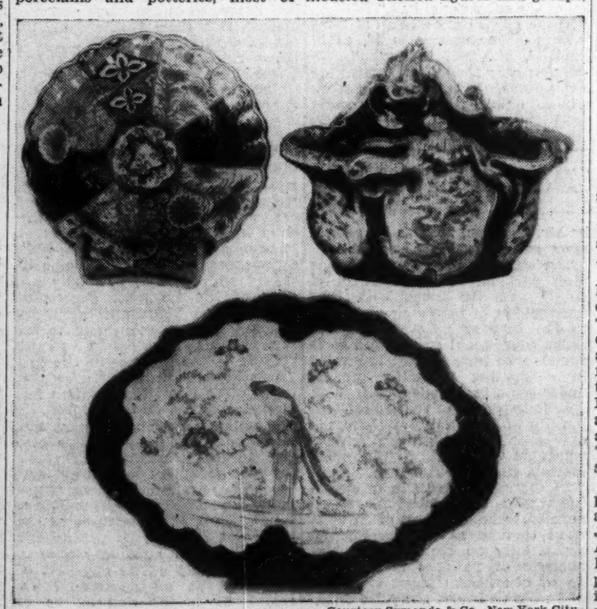
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE second of their series of decorative arts exhibits is being held by Symons, Inc., at 730 Fifth Avenue, until Feb. 23. The current show is composed of English porcelains and potteries, most of course, ceramic design involves both modeling and painting.

Our illustration shows items from a showcase containing a rare assemblage of "Dr. Wall period," Worcester. Another case offers handsomely modeled Chelsea figures and groups, that were in the collection of John Cockhout. Chelsea is represented also by a set of three very precious vases, decorated on a ruby ground and modeled by Roubiliac. Examples also from the manufacturies of Bristol, Plymouth, Derby, Staffordshire, Liverpool and Leeds, give the student an opportunity to examine the progress made over a certain period in the arts of modeling, painting and glazing.

In order, as it were, to domesticate English pottery, Mr. Symons has arranged a second apartment like a dining room. The table is set with Mason's Ironstone, a dinner and dessert service decorated with a fan pattern in the Oriental manner. On the side table is placed a pair of Longton Hall vases. Splendid examples of the other English wares enhance the charm of this realistically arranged center of family life and entertainment.



Courtesy Symonds & Co., New York City

Extraordinary excellence marks the current exhibition of English china and pottery at Symonds & Co., New York City. Here are pictured three pieces of its Worcester china; at the top a plate decorated in Chinese manner; at the right one of a pair of crocus pots that bear the square seal which marks the Dr. Wall era of about 1768; below, one of a pair of oval dishes of about 1760, with decorations on a blue and gold ground and marked W in blue

Folk Arts Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ON FEB. 11 the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States opened at its headquarters, 673 Fifth Avenue, an exhibition of American Folk Arts of Pennsylvania, loaned from distinguished collections. The exhibition will continue through March 9.

Books Auctioned

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

GREAT interest was displayed in the Sotheby sale of rare and famous books, the property of a collector who preferred to remain anonymous. The prices of many were not so good as at their former auction sale, when the purses of American collectors were bulging.

The prize of the afternoon was a large copy of the second impression of the Second Folio of Shakespeare's "Works," 1632, bound in eighteenth century calf. This brought £250 from a London Mayfair professional. A first edition of Defoe's "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders," 1721, realized £200. An unusually fine, large and perfect copy of Froissart's "Chronicles" 1523-25 in two volumes sold for £195.

A first edition of Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, found a ready buyer at 100 guineas, and a copy of Ben Jonson's "Hymenaei," 1606, £140. A treasure to some fortunate collector will be the clean and unpressed example of Miltonis "Poems" in its original sheep binding, 1645, which has found a new owner at £160. The collection realized a total of £3252, which, all things considered, was a satisfactory figure..

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Wyclif Manuscripts Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

ALL the Wyclif manuscripts in the possession of the Prague libraries are now on view in the Prague University Library, along with works dealing with the man himself and his influence on the Hussite movement.

Prague is rich in Wyclif's writings. In fact there are more of his manuscrips there than in all the English libraries taken together. Those to be found in continental cities, such as Vienna and Stockholm, are also of Bohemian origin.

On the marriage of Ann, daughter of Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Roman Emperor, to Richard II of England in 1382, close relations were established between the University of Prague and that of Oxford, and Wyclif's ideas were eagerly assimilated by the Czech masters. Wyclif was vigorously defended against the reactionary German masters, and even against his English detractors, by John Hus himself.

Although certain valuable manuscripts were carried off by the Swedes in 1648 as part of the spoils of the Thirty Years War, and others were dispersed to Vienna, there still remain enough to delight the student of the Hussite Reform. There is Wyclif's Postil glossed in Hus's own hand, and an interesting correspondence with their Czech friends between the British Lollards, Sir John Oldcastle of Cobham, their famous leader, from Richard Wyche, and the Scottish knight Folkhyrd. One can see here also a tract by Jerome of Prague, who brought with him from Oxford Wyclif's "Dialogue" and "Trialogue."

Among the later manuscripts the most attractive exhibit is an old hymnbook, an important artistic memorial of the Prague renaissance. This volume contains a "gradual," an old Bohemian religious song about the "Holy Master John Hus," whose pictorial decorations bring out vividly the historical interrelations between the first pioneers of Protestantism.

There is also shown in a glass case T. G. (now President) Masaryk's essay published in the London Athenaeum (No. 2951, May 17, 1884), in which he insisted that although Hus borrowed freely from Wyclif's writing it would be a mistake to overlook Hus's indebtedness to his own compatriots who preceded him in the Bohemian Reformation. Doubtless it needed the vigorous impulse of Wyclif's teachings to carry through what Milič of Kroměříž and Mathias of Janov had begun, but it was primarily to these thinkers that the Hussite spiritual revolution could be traced.

At Public Sale

New York

PERIOD furniture, with American and English of the eighteenth century predominating, but including French, Spanish and Italian examples; Georgian and other silver, bronzes, paintings, Oriental rugs, tapestries, antique textiles, Chinese semiprecious mineral carvings, porcelains, pewter and brass—these make up a catalogue of fine furniture and decorations, which will go on exhibition at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Feb. 16, prior to sale the afternoons of Feb. 21, 22 and 23. Comprised are the collection formed by the late Hiram Burlingham of New York City; property of James Minotto of Phoenix, Ariz.; of Mrs. Justine Bayard Ward of New York City, together with selections from other estates and owners.

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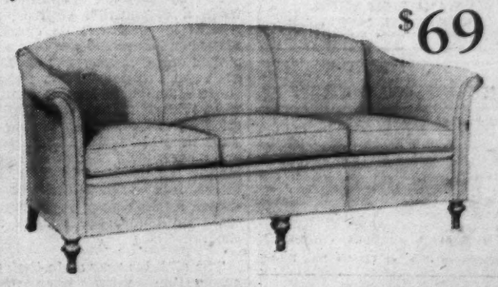

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OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Teaching Ideas in Arithmetic

Meaning of Numbers Built in Child's Consciousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I HATE arithmetic!" say scores of children. They think they are telling the whole truth. Actually, however, they are shouting that they dislike intensely being asked to "do tricks" which they do not understand—to deal with materials whose significance eludes them, or, rather, whose meaning has never been made clear.

The more's the pity, for dislike (really nonunderstanding) of arithmetic is at the root of more school maladjustments than generally realized. It often has a lion's share of the causes of a child's distaste for learning. Now if this were a necessary state of affairs it would be lamentable; but since proper teaching of arithmetic could do much to change the picture, it is doubly lamentable. Children fail in arithmetic for many reasons, but by far the greatest number fail because of never having acquired any adequate idea of what a number is, and because of having had to deal with those strange things called numbers by various rules for which no explanation ever was given (or, if given, never understood).

Structure Is Logical

Mathematics is a structure. It is a logical one, and therefore intangible; but it follows the same laws of building as do the more tangible products of engineering. In other words, it must rest on a solid foundation. Furthermore, not only must each piece rest on something solid; it must hold together with its neighboring pieces. Most important, each piece must serve some purpose in the total structure—must have a reason for its being. But mathematics is a structure wholly within the mental life of the individual. It has no being whatever outside him.

In the teaching of arithmetic then, it must, first of all, be borne in mind that one is inducing the youngster to build his own system, and that this cannot be done by rule of thumb. He must start "at the bottom," with the idea of number.

"A number" is simply a name. Five is the name of the quantity of fingers or toes usually to be encountered on a hand or a foot; ten is the name of a different quantity, therefore a different name. The quantities are the same in France or Germany as in the United States, but the names are different.

When Ready to Start Combining

Only when the child has grasped the actual idea of quantity, and has an adequate notion of each separate quantity-concept up to (say) 10 or more, is he ready to start to combine—that is, add. Adding is nothing more than counting, which, in turn, is only measuring quantity. The amounts 3 and 2 are not 5 until it is seen that 1c, 1c and 1c 1c, 1c are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cents, and that the same holds for pencils, stones or any other objects. Only when all this has become thoroughly evident, may one pass on to the tables. For adding must be reduced to the level of automatic habit before we pass to the next step.

This next step is multiplying. But we start the child doing multiplication only when we are satisfied that he is satisfied that 4 times 3 is 12—having seen 4 piles of 3 things, and thereby made sure—and having juggled those piles to make 3 piles of 4 things, and seen that that still leaves 12 altogether.

From this rule of cautious building there follows the corollary that growth should proceed from within. Were there any detached "body of mathematics" which could be displayed to the child it might be different. But the child's rate of progress will depend entirely on two factors: First, his capacity for building new concepts and processes; second, his need for more adequate methods to meet an environment growing ever more complex. Let his arithmetic lag just a bit behind his experience, and, though he may not do fractions in fifth grade, for instance, he will always be using a tool which he thoroughly understands, and therefore uses naturally and spontaneously. Let the growing complexity of his life be the motive for dealing with large numbers, for evolving short cuts, for proving answers.

Building for Strength

Not only must one build slowly, regularly, he must build for strength. Habit is the mortar to hold the separate blocks in place. Drill is imperative. But drill required in a routine, drudge way is killing to interest. It is the realization of this which has led so many "modern" teachers astray; they have forgoten that so long as a child has to think when he adds simple numbers, so long is he unprepared for anything beyond addition (counting!). Drill can be made a game, a competitive play for the whole class. Later it may be that the child will drill himself—that is all right; he sees the purpose, and an activity undertaken for a purpose is not drudgery.

Finally, mathematics is an exact science. Written work undertaken while the child is still learning to manage his pencil is bound to result in "unreadable figures" and "wandering columns." These in turn are bound to introduce an element of guess and of haphazard, completely foreign to arithmetic. If the child has a real desire to learn to write numbers, the teaching can be made conditional to neatness and exactitude. But for the most part, written work should be postponed. Fortunately, by prolonging the mental arithmetic, we foster that very lag of arithmetic behind experience which we found desirable; the child just cannot do "in his head" all the things he would like.

Using the Tool

This has been no place to go into detail in the matter of method or illustrative examples. The writer has simply tried to put the case for a new attitude in teaching mathematics: an appreciation of the individuality of the tool which is mathematics, a tool which others can help us shape, but which must be built in its entirety by each one of us in response to felt needs.

But this message does not concern itself only with the beginner and his teacher. The child now foundering can be helped, too. His felt need is perhaps greatest of all; he is most ready to profit by someone's interest in showing him reasons and fundamental meanings—anchorages and harbors—in this sea of senseless rules and magic jugglings of figures. We have here an instance of wrongs once done, capable of being, in large measure at least, undone.

WILLIAM E. HINRICHS

Lower: Courtesy of Consulate General of Denmark to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Public School in Copenhagen, Denmark. Right—Studying Geography in a Danish Folk School. Lower—Students in the Applied Arts in One of Denmark's Schools.

Education Honored in Denmark

With Folk High Schools, Rich Fruit of Grundtvig's Pioneer Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

AS WE sat together in her sunny, book-lined study, in the heart of the Danish capital, Miss Henni Forchhammer told me many interesting particulars about education in Denmark. Although I had met her many times both in England and at Geneva, it was not until a recent visit to Copenhagen that I was able to see her in her own home.

As many people are aware, Miss Forchhammer is a noted linguist and the author of "How to learn Danish," a book which has been published in English, Dutch, French and German editions, and enjoys a wide circulation in each of these countries. She has also acted as lecturer on English phonetics at the Danish state holiday courses in English. She is equally interested in social questions, and was a pioneer in introducing university extension lectures and housewifery teaching into Denmark.

Miss Forchhammer's repute as an internationalist is world-wide. Ever since 1920 she has acted as technical adviser or substitute delegate to the Danish delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Co-education Is General

"We have had elementary education since 1814, and all our elementary schools are free. The Danish municipalities provide secondary schools where the cost of education is graded according to the parents' income. Co-education, though not universal, is very general in Denmark. Our two universities, one at Copenhagen and the other at Aarhus, in Jutland, are free to all who can pass the entrance examination. Many bursaries and scholarships are also available, so you see there is nothing to prevent the poorest child in Denmark, given the requisite ability, from climbing to the top of the educational tree."

In the elementary schools of Denmark the leaving age is 14, as in England, although in Copenhagen, children may remain an extra year if the parents wish. In the secondary schools, children frequently remain until they are 15 or 16 years of age. Miss Forchhammer explained that while in some quarters there is agitation to raise the school-leaving age in the elementary schools, many educationists agree with the great Danish pioneer, Grundtvig, that the years between 14 and 18 should be devoted to practical work, and that after this period the young people should return to school—or rather to the People's High Schools—for further education, and to learn "how to live."

Danish High Schools are the admiration of Europe, and Miss Forchhammer spoke of their early history. "The first High School," she told me, "was erected by patriotic men during the autumn of 1844, at Rodding, in Jutland. Others grew up after the war between Germany and Denmark in 1864. Today there are some sixty High Schools in Denmark. These are of various types, chiefly arranged for the farmers in the country districts, but some are in the towns, such as Esjerg, Elsinore, Roskilde and Copenhagen. The special high school in this city is known as Borup's High School, after the name of its founder, and is practically the only nonresidential high school in Denmark. The International People's College at Elsinore, which is doing so much to promote friendliness and good will between the nations, by enabling students of foreign countries to meet and study together, was founded in 1921."

Nikolaj Grundtvig

Of Nikolaj Grundtvig, who was undoubtedly the father of Danish folk high schools, Miss Forchammer said: "A highly cultured man and a poet of no mean caliber, he put aside all personal ambitions when, in 1814, he sought to rouse the Danish people from their misery and impoverishment after the Napoleonic Wars. But it was 30 years before his ideas began to bear fruit. Many great men have followed in his footsteps: Christian Kold, Ludvig Schroder, Paul de la Cour, Johann Borup, but it was Grundtvig who first sowed the seed, and it is his conception of adult education which is still being adhered to. Grundtvig's House, in the center of Copenhagen, is the center of the movement which he originated, for it is here that the High School Association has its headquarters.

"The schools are all private, and are owned as a rule by the principal, who is also the warden. Men attend in the winter months, from November to April, and women during the summer, from May to July. The State subsidizes each school and also gives a number of scholarships to help the poorest pupils. The ages of those attending average between 17 and 30 years, though frequently the pupils are much older. The attendance, of course, is voluntary. Those subjects are taught which are considered most likely to help the student in his or her daily life, to live it to the fullest. A great point is made of Danish culture, history, art and so on. The problems of the day are discussed in general conversation. Hygiene and gymnastics are also important features, for the high schools were the first to teach these subjects.

"And the general results?" I asked.

Miss Forchammer smiled. "These can be plainly seen both in the public and private life of the people. Many of the leading positions in local government, co-operative associations, Parliament and the State are today being held by former high school pupils. Those who do not aspire to public life return to their homes with renewed energy and discover fresh interests in their daily life.

"I can perhaps illustrate the general effect of high school teaching by the following true anecdote. My brother, who is a medical man with a large country practice, has often told men that when, during the course of his visits, he finds a well-kept house, plenty of books on the shelf, and an intelligent response to his professional requirements, he knows instinctively that the inmates of the house have at some time or other been pupils at a Folk High School."

D. M. NORTHCROFT

Corporations

You and the Law Series—51

By **Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CORPORATIONS are known as artificial beings created by law for special purposes. They have an entity apart from the people who form them and who have an interest in them, but they have, of course, no individual natural existence. Their only means of acting is through their officers and stockholders.

The powers of corporations, unlike those of individuals, are limited. In the United States an individual may perform any act and enter into any contract which the law does not consider inconsistent with the welfare of society. On the other hand, a corporation can exercise only the powers set out in the law under which it is organized, in its articles of association, in the charter granted to it by the state which makes it a corporation, (depending upon the state in which it is formed) and such other powers as are necessary to enable it to carry out the powers which are expressly granted. It can enter into such contracts as are connected with the purposes for which it has been created and which are directly or indirectly necessary to carry out those purposes or are reasonably incidental to its business. Since both the act under which a corporation is organized and its incorporation papers are matters of public record, a person dealing with a corporation is presumed to know the purposes of the corporation and whether it has the power to act as it proposes doing.

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Corporations also have certain powers frequently called incidental powers. These powers are almost essential if a corporation is to have any latitude to carry on. Among them are the power to sue and to be used; to borrow money on its credit; to purchase, own and sell such real estate and personal property as are necessary to carry out the purposes for which the corporation is formed; to make by-laws for the management of the corporate or common seal and to appoint such officers under the by-law as the business of the corporation may require.

The by-laws are important for, while a corporation begins its existence the moment its charter is issued, or its articles are filed in the proper office, it may not be able to act until the people who form the corporation agree how it shall act, what it shall do and who shall conduct its affairs. When the by-laws have been adopted by the members or stockholders they become as binding as the charter itself. Some states require that they be submitted to the proper authorities and approved before the charter is issued.

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The statutes may state that every corporation must have certain officers, such as a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The public is expected to know what the general duties of these officers are, and that a subordinate officer has not the authority to perform the duties of the officer higher up.

A great many corporations transact business in other states besides the ones from which they have received their charters. However, the charter itself and the laws of the state under which a corporation is organized have a paramount influence on its powers and determine its capacity or disability to act, where they are not restricted by the laws of the other states in which they do business.

While, formerly, outsiders could, under certain circumstances, question the authority of a corporation to act there has been a gradual development in the direction of holding that only people directly interested in the corporation, or the state, can question such authority.

Secretary—President—Treasurer.

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Bulletin Service of Radio Programs

The inauguration of a bulletin service listing some of the worthwhile offerings to be heard on the radio, and designed to aid schools, clubs, music groups and interested individuals in deriving the maximum benefits from available radio programs, has been announced by the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, 80 Broadway, New York.

The first bulletins consist of a listing of educational programs, education being used in the broad sense to include informative talks on subjects of current interest; a bulletin of music programs, and a bulletin featuring comments on current programs by Pitts Sanborn, music critic and director of the institute.

The bulletins were prepared to meet the desire for advance program information revealed by hundreds of communications received from prominent educators, church and social work leaders, clubwomen, rural groups, musicians and music groups, and drama groups, since the formation of the institute a few months ago by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation. It is in line also with the aims of the organization to build larger audiences for the better things in radio. Plans call for subsequent bulletins to be issued at regular intervals, and the service will be extended to provide listings of programs identified with other of the audible arts.

A total of 63 musical programs are listed in the music bulletin, including chamber music, classical and semi-classical orchestral programs, and broadcasts by opera and concert stars. Some of the outstanding programs on the list have been analyzed by Mr. Sanborn, both as to musical value and historic background.

The comments are based, for the most part, on programs scheduled ahead, with the thought that the notes will be of particular assistance to the growing number of music clubs, educational groups and individuals who have become interested in conducting "listening groups" under competent leadership.

It is hoped that the educational bulletin will be similarly helpful, not only to "listening groups," but to educators who desire to utilize the radio in classroom curricula.

In the current bulletin of educational talks, 69 programs are recommended, including forum discussions, news commentators, programs for youth, talks on books and hobbies, analyses of national affairs, programs of special interest to women and talks on health and child training.

The programs are limited, for the time being, to programs appearing on the networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Listeners are urged, however, to seek out the many other worth-while programs to be heard over the hundreds of local stations throughout the country.

Student Editors

The National Association of Student Editors recently sponsored by the N. E. A. seems to strike a responsive chord. Memberships are reported coming in at the rate of 50 per day. C. C. Harvey, a young teacher from West Virginia, is the guiding genius of this new venture.

—School Life

The Parent

Providing the Child With Worth-While Experiences

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

Though it is many years since I have been strictly a mother I still read this column with profit. I am one of those fortunate grandmothers who is listened to respectfully, nay, even asked for advice, so I often quote from the Monitor.

I want to remind the parents that the advice of the schoolteacher is worth pondering We used to think the spinster's advice was more or less to be discredited. Indeed it is not so. Teachers are experienced students of children and can often help solve the parent's problem.

An eight-year-old boy was quite a problem and his teacher studied him until she discovered part, at least, of the difficulty. Proceeding along the line of her findings she was astonished to see his peculiar manners drop away almost completely. Suddenly one morning all the unwelcome manners came trooping back and the boy was more troublesome.

The teacher decided something had happened in the home and she made a visit there that evening. It was as she had guessed. The father, whom the child idolized, had deliberately destroyed a piece of work which the boy was doing—something very close to his interests. The parents had not thought at all about it, but were grateful when the teacher told them how she saw it, and the father immediately did an extra pleasant thing for his son, thereby restoring the balance.

There is a vital way of aiding the child in his education and that is in helping him to have worth-while experiences. In order to be able to reason and evaluate the daily affairs of life he must experience many things. Years ago the home was the scene of many and varied activities that have ceased to exist because of the progress of the age. The schools have tried to assume much of this sort of education but of necessity can do only a part.

Handling money is of great importance to a child—the very best way to teach arithmetic. Do you let your child do any buying and hold him responsible for the transaction? In a lesson about milk, can your child tell the class any of the important steps in its production? If the class is building airplanes, can your child advise any part of the work at all accurately? Or radio? Or boats? Can he be of actual assistance in caring for pets, making a garden, studying birds and flowers, or bringing into the classroom treasures of the trail? A camping trip, or merely sleeping out-of-doors, is a valuable experience.

Many children are given no responsibilities at home. I know a father, a lawyer, and a man of wealth and position, who keeps a few chickens solely to give one of his sons a job. There are three boys and always they are held to certain tasks. As little fellows it was no more than sweeping the walks or brushing out the car. The point is that the parents never relax in the necessary supervision.

Several times I have been helped by articles in this department. I have made use of the suggestion that children will respond when called in from play, with greater alacrity if a few treats are interspersed through the calls. If they do not know for what they are being called, whether for a treat or to do an errand there is interest in obeying the summons. Best wishes for the continuance of "our" column.

(Mrs.) L. E. S.

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A Resolutions Chart

Connecticut

Dear Friends:

I have read many useful suggestions from letters written by parents and am always so grateful for ideas which make home more harmonious.

The beginning of this year my children and I decided to make some good resolutions, and remembering how fleeting good resolutions had been on previous occasions, I thought it wise to draw up a chart for daily use. It has been such a success with us we wish to share it with others.

The following are tabulated: Obedience, co-operation, usefulness, courteousness, cleanliness, orderliness, table manners, conversation and language, gratitude, piano practice. Every morning after breakfast each child gives an account as the list is read and he gives himself a grade according to his behavior. At the end of each week we go over our week's record and check up our progress.

We find it very helpful to refresh our thought daily with the qualities which we wish to bring into use and that repetition is a grand aid to right thinking.

(Mrs.) B. P.

Books Read by Australian Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

"SAVE your pennies and buy one or two good books every year. Read them and know them, and you will have gained something which no one can take from you." This is the advice that the Director of Education, William J. Adey, gave the many thousand children attending the state schools. "Cultivate the acquaintance of books and you will have friends no matter what your circumstances of life may be, and you will have developed a taste which will stand you in good stead, both in your days of prosperity and in your days of adversity."

According to Mr. Adey, the works of the Australian author, Ion L. Idriess, are now being read widely by boys and girls, among the more popular of them being "Lasseter's Last Ride" and "Gold Dust and Ashes." He regrets, however, that poetry is not read by the majority of school children except in connection with lessons. Only a few appreciate the more reflective poems. Among the younger boys, narrative poetry about the war, highwaymen, riding—any poems of action—are liked best..

He finds the older students far more critical than they used to be. They do not read a great deal of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Kingsley, and other classical writers, but just sufficient, as it were, to taste the epoch. Mr. Adey thinks the vast changes in thought and in life since the Victorian era have made our modern educated young men and women critical of traditional views in literature; in fact, some of them read far more widely than their fathers. They are reading D. H. Lawrence, Beverley Nicholls, Aldous Huxley, Galsworthy, Lewis and Masefield and also modern plays—"even H. G. Wells is out of date."

"I sometimes think they are too iconoclastic, and even blase," commented Mr. Adey. "But underneath is a deep desire to find out the meaning of life. Even while tasting it superficially to the full, they cover, under a cloak of nonchalance, a serious, and almost pathetic, search for something which has been lost and cannot be found any more in tradition. I think Elliot's poetry of the waste land is typical of their hatred of sham and untruths, and of their as yet unsuccessful search for something better, but real. The old ideals are too visionary, too vague, and to those who have been somewhat disillusioned through living in the atmosphere of the aftermath of the war, too hypocritical. To win their confidence we must first of all get their point of view, and when we talk to them our words must ring true, without cant, or suggestion of preaching. We must be ready to discuss frankly with them anything under the sun. And well that it is so. Our children now appreciate us for what we are."

Teachers and parents must pay careful attention to the quality and character of the stories and poetry selected, because young people will then unconsciously develop an ear tuned to the best, and an aesthetic sense which will enable them to appreciate literary form, and will give them power to choose the highest. It will create a desire to read, and to obtain real and lasting enjoyment. The Director is strongly of the opinion that boys—and girls, too—should be encouraged to read tales of adventure so long as such stories enshrine worthy ideals of conduct.

"We in this sunny land," concluded the Director, "are here because our forefathers were willing to give up ease, comfort and friends, and sail 16,000 miles to conquer nature in the rough. There is still much to conquer in this country, and we need the bold spirit of adventure in every phase of our national life. There is a tendency to live the comfortable and less adventurous life in large cities and on the seaboard. Reading literature, such as I have suggested, will fire the youthful mind to leave the enervating city life and face dangers.

"Further, it is to be hoped that great Australian writers will arise to give us this class of Australian literature. We have our 'Geoffey Hamlyn,' 'Paving the Way' and Mrs. Gunn's stories. But there is a great field yet untouched, and if we are to produce the people to deal with this, it will be because our young folks have learned to master the secrets of great writers, and will in turn yield to the world similar treasures."

Mr. Adey urged that every encouragement be given the young people to discuss among themselves, as well as with their elders, the books they read. Many of the older generation can well remember certain characters in the literature of their young days through the discussions around the family table. Pickwick, and Sam Weller and Mr. Pecksniff were known before the ability to read the printed page. "If we are to get the best from our reading, discussion must follow," according to the Director.

Speaking of the value and accessibility of public libraries, he added, "While they are doing a wonderful work, I wish to advocate still more strongly the private library, and I would say to all children—begin at once."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Transitional Shows

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FROM the standpoint of experiment there is much of interest in the exhibition by the Mural Painters Society at the Grand Central Galleries and in the Abstract Painting show at the Whitney Museum of American Art. In both shows there are many evidences of the efforts of modernism to find finality of expression. The total effect remains predominantly one of transition. A great many painters, including some who were trained academically, have thrown overboard traditional lines of expression in favor of turbulent social comment or of subjects completely removed from representational basis.

It is well to suspend judgment upon both these phases of modernist painting, as represented in these shows. After all, it is up to the artist to prove his case. Overwhelmingly Daumier and Forain enforced their social criticisms pictorially. They did not disdain some slight use of representation to point their ideas, and they did not ignore the power that resides in good drawing and the dramatic use of color. The abstractionists' most successful sermons are to the converted. Laymen are still unable to accept painting so largely and consciously dominated by theory. In a word, too few of the items in these two shows quite come off. Unquestionably this is because of the experimental element in both shows. Certainly nothing is intended here as objection to experimentation. That is a grand impulse when intention is not mistaken for realization.

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Many of the murals were doubtless designed in rebellion against the empty formalism and hackneyed symbolism into which some of the more staid phases of academic painting had fallen after the inspiration of La Farge had waned among decorators. It may even fairly be said that the murals of Cox and Blashfield mean a good deal less today than in the more romantic nineteenth century. But that people generally can be interested in illustrations of opinions inspired by political partisanship remains to be proved. Certainly the art in such a mural must more largely transcend its literary element than is evident in numerous exhibits in the Grand Central show.

All this is clearly understood by the Mural Painters Society. They state that the exhibits were chosen to show what exists, "rather than to select what each individual member of the committee may believe to be good mural art."

Passing from the photographs of the work of mural painters 30 or more years ago, the visitor encounters color sketches by Thomas H. Benton for his Indiana mural at the Century of Progress Exposition, designs altogether in the stridently personal, take-it-or-leave-it school. For the restlessness of this type of thing many will turn for relief to the serenities of Ernest Peixotto's decorations in the Seaman's Bank for Savings. Boardman Robinson would seem to have found a middle ground of vitality without superfluous violence on the one hand or triteness on the other, and he continuously, like Mr. Peixotto, keeps the architectural element in mind.

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It is good to be stirred again by Oroczo's austere yet dynamic designs, represented in photographs of his Dartmouth frescoes. "The Apotheosis of Wethersfield," by Madelaine Kroll, has an all-over tonal unity and rhythmic organization that make it satisfying. After looking at a number of banal designs, it is good to come upon the assured patterning of Jacob Burck's "Five Year Plan" murals. Among the most agreeable performances is Joseph Stella's "Flowers," a great panel which is whole free from messages. In the most brilliant tradition of the Prix de Rome decoration is Eugene Savage's study for a panel at the new Columbia Library.

Scope of subject has been greatly extended in these recent years, with such gay decorations as Bianca Todd's "Road House Tango" hanging in the same show with Violet Oakley's studies for a "Life of Moses" series. Ever, one returns to the decorators, such as Charles Prendergast, with his "Dancing Figures."

Until March 22 the Abstract Painting in America Exhibition continues at the Whitney Museum. This is a résumé of many modernist exhibitions of recent years. Max Weber's divisionism is again in evidence and aside from his debatable distortions of form there remains his distinguished command of color. Glenn O. Coleman's "Bus View" is seen again with its ingenious telescopings of time and space. An authentic artist is Charles Demuth, whatever he chooses as medium for expression. Because of that his designs have a clarity of execution that is not characteristic of this show as a whole. Obscurity of purpose would seem to be implicit in some of the enigmatic paintings here shown.

It is not easy to work up much interest in abstractions built up on the recipés of Leger and other French moderns. Really, it would seem that enough pictures of guitars, sea shells, masks, sheet music and dress forms rampant among symbols of four-fingered musicians had come out of France. More arresting is Henry Billing's "Decoration," achieved with a saw as well as a paint brush. Some one should write an essay on "The Carpenter as Artist." A still-life by Preston Dickinson assembles in a single composition many of the decorative ideas that people have come to associate with Matisse, yet this is an original that owes nothing to the French painter. Joseph Stella's improvisation on the Brooklyn Bridge theme remains a magnificent decoration. He feels under no necessity to toss away a subject after it yields him an idea. Oftentimes one feels in these modernist paintings as if one were offered an orange drink when one asked for an orange. After all, the essence of a subject does not include the whole of the subject. Perhaps it is all a matter of labeling a picture truthfully. Thus, Edith Branson breaks up a human form into accordion pleats, for the sake of obtaining bands of delicate color progressions. She doesn't call the thing a portrait, nor even a figure painting, but "orchestration."

Two Paris Salons

By Frank Rutter

Paris

OPENING of the New Year very nearly coincided with the opening of two salons for the instruction and delight of those interested in French art. One is the old-established *Salon des Indépendants*, which celebrated last year the Jubilee of its foundation. The other is the youngest of all the many Paris salons, namely, the *Salon du Temps Présent*, which is in all the vigor and pride of its youth.

These two Salons stand for exactly opposite ideas in the organization of art exhibitions. Fifty-one years ago the *Salon des Indépendants* was founded, with a constitution insuring that all members should be able to submit their work freely to the judgment of the public, without the intervention of a jury of their fellow-artists. In the 'seventies of last century so many splendid paintings —works now recognized to be masterpieces—were rejected by the juries of the Salons that the situation became intolerable, and a Salon which held an exhibition without a jury was held to be an immediate necessity.

Now, after half a century of complete freedom in exhibiting, contemporary artists in France have become alarmed at the monstrous number of feeble, incapable, wildly extravagant or willfully perverse experiments in painting and sculpture which are exposed without hindrance for public admiration and consumption. Some attempt, it is felt, must be made to check a headlong descent into chaos, and so the younger and more advanced artists of today—the very counterpart of the progressives who demanded the abolition of juries in the 'eighties—look to the jury, and the establishment of a Salon with a jury, as the one safeguard to protect the best interests of modern art. Hence the *Salon du Temps Présent*, which has judgment by jury as the first law of its constitution.

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So revolves the Wheel of Time, turning the once-desired into the intolerable, and turning what was once thought intolerable into the thing above all others to be desired!

Who are the sponsors of this new Salon of the Present Time? and what, if any, is their aim?

Well, it is evidently not their aim to keep out either the Cubists or Surréalistes, for in a smaller room, opening out of the principal gallery of honor, are paintings by Braque and Picasso—the latter showing a landscape as well as a still-life—and more recondite compositions by Max Ernst, Robert Delaunay and a few others. But while these have their place, they certainly do not dominate the exhibition.

Raoul Dufy, with his lyrical and gay-colored impressions of Deauville; Rouault, with his tremendously powerful figure paintings; Matisse, with his simplified but delicate colored "Lady at Her Toilet"; Othon Friesz, Dufresne, Yves Alix (with Greek landscapes); André Lhote with his decorative panel; Favory, with his robustly formed figures, Asselin, Kisling and Kars—these are a few of the best-known artists whose work is most prominent.

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This being said, it remains to add that Bonnard and Vuillard are influences as powerful as any, and among the newer artists who acknowledge their leadership two of the most successful are R. Limouse, with a delightfully decorative "Nature morte," and Suzanne Tissier de Mallerais, with her freshly painted "Interior." The sculpture is fair, but not remarkable, but the black-and-white section contains some admirable engravings by Frelaut and Laboureur.

Even this necessarily brief review should make it clear that the *Salon du Temps Présent* does not stand for any kind of intolerance as regards style or manner. Its aim would appear to be to welcome examples of all the many widely different art movements which are active in Paris today; only it makes it its business to see that each school or movement is represented by its most gifted exponents, not by its rag-tag and bobtail. This new Salon is intolerant only of incapacity and imbecility. "If you *can* paint," it seems to say, "you can paint what you like. But before we admit your work to our walls you must prove that you have some understanding of good design and fine craftsmanship."

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To describe the aims of the *Salon des Indépendants* is unnecessary. Collectively it inevitably suffers by comparison with the newer institution, because this vast assembly of works is a hotchpotch in which the search for real merit becomes unpleasantly like looking for needles in a haystack. Good work is here also, but visitors have to work hard to find it. It suffers also because its prestige is not what it was, and the most promising younger artists are now more eager to exhibit in some newer salon with a jury. They regard it as more "select," and more helpful to their future.

It is the older artists, many of them heirs of the Impressionists, who by their loyalty to this Salon make it still of some importance. The veteran Signac demonstrates his undiminished power of rendering light in "Cherbourg" and "Petit Bras de la Seine." Other prominent exhibitors are those three gifted brothers, Ludovic Rodo and Paul-Emile Pissarro, who show charming tender landscapes, and Manzana Pissarro, their elder, whose compositions reveal his great talent in decorative painting. Asselin and Waroquier also exhibit here to good advantage, Maximillen Luce and Lotiron are other stalwarts, and of the younger men Constant Le Breton impresses by his sound, thoughtful portraiture. Considering there is no jury, there is remarkably little willful eccentricity or perversity shown at the Indépendants, in which the general tendency appears to be in the direction of simplified impressionism or realism. There may not be much that is outstanding, but there is a good deal that is promising; and therein lies hope for the future.

By Hal Phyfe

Dame Sybil Thorndike, Star of John Van Druten's "The Distaff Side," Now on Tour in the United States.

The Suite From Berg's 'Lulu'

By Erwin Stein

Prague

EARLY this year, the Czech Philharmonic played the "Symphonische Stücke" from Alban Berg's opera "Lulu." The performance was a brilliant achievement on the part of this excellent orchestra and their distinguished conductor, Vaclav Talich. Talich is undeniably one of the best interpreters of modern music. The other half of the program, which dealt with Handel and Bruckner, showed him, indeed, to be one of the finest living conducters. Many foreigners and guests came to hear the work, particularly from Vienna, which is only 6½ hours distant. The performance was a great and unequivocal success for Berg and his interpreters.

Berg has arranged five independent movements from his opera and welded them into a Suite. Of these, the first, entitled Rondo, is by far the most comprehensive in character. It shows a prevailing tendency to lyricism and is full of lovely melodic ideas. One feels that these iridescent melodies of the opera, heard now through glowing orchestral colors, were really intended for the human voice and were meant to convey a tender, emotional love-lyric.

The second movement, an Ostinato, stands in sharp contrast to the first. It is an uncanny, wild piece with a whirl of movement. The close proximity of the dynamic contrasts, from almost toneless whisperings of bizarre running passages in the strings up to the brutally strong accents of wind and percussion, gives this movement its peculiar, individual stamp. If it has any precedent in musical literature, or if there has been any previous attempt to depict a ghoulish atmosphere through music, then it must be looked for in some of Berg's own earlier works. The third movement of Berg's "Lyrical Suite" for string quartet, marked Misterioso, certainly contains tonal pictures which are reminiscent of this Ostinato and seem to have anticipated it. In the opera, the Ostinato music is an orchestral interlude.

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The third movement of the Suite is a vocal piece, the stirring "Song of Lulu," which freely employs coloratura. Though this was sung with great gusto and feeling by Frau Nessy at the dress rehearsal, the song was omitted at the Prague performance because of the unavoidable absence of that excellent singer.

The fourth movement is a series of variations on an original melody of Frank Wedekind, the poet of the "Lulu" drama. The melody is taken from his collection of "Lieder zur Laute," of which he made ample use. The theme, which is intentionally banal and has the effect of a song of the streets, forms a curious contrast to Berg's distinctive tonal language and, in some parts, gives the piece a touch of the grotesquely comic. In view of the instrumental arrangement and the orchestral trappings, the characters of the themes in the different variations are changed to Grandioso, Grazioso, Funèbre and Affettuoso. It is toward the end, during a few bars, that Wedekind's melody is heard in its real character—"as played by a street organ."

The climax of the work is the Adagio of the last movement. The music now becomes fraught with intense emotion and the melodic development is carried out with great dignity. The end of the Suite is also the end of the opera. There is a passage here that, once heard, can never be forgotten. A transfiguring epilogue is introduced by the voice in the last few bars.

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One's estimate of Berg's individual art—based on his earlier works—is rounded off and enlarged on some fundamental points by the music of "Lulu." In the first place, it is not so much the artistic value as his power of expression that gives effect to his art. Berg has the gift of significant expression, in spite of his use of the modern resources of art. His sonorities are new, but in their expressiveness they are easily understood by the general public. This is, presumably, because the problems involved are universal. Things that concern us, concern him, and to these he gives shape in his music. It was so with poor hunted Wozzeck, and so it is with Lulu, in whom he sees the tragic counterpart of the masculine Don Juan. In his purely instrumental works one can also recognize a poetic or an emotional purpose behind the music, which, therefore, becomes more accessible to the listener. The sonorities awaken associations in the listener which correspond with the ideas that inspired the composer.

That is why Berg is more readily understood than many other composers who speak a similar modern musical language. His sonorities are novel and startling, and his music belongs to a world of sound that he has created for himself in the course of his artistic development. It is undoubtedly derived from the tonal pictures of Schönberg. Yet Berg is of a far simpler nature than his master, and sensuous charms of sound play a much more important part in his music than do tonal abstractions. In spite of their originality, his sonorities are not so far removed from ordinary musical experience as to make them incomprehensible. Their comprehension is greatly aided by their emotional content.

In these matter-of-fact days Berg is still a Romantic among the modern musicians. That is why he finds the way even to the hearts of naïve listeners. The dissonant sounds lose their terrors, because he understands the meaning of music.

Incidental Music

By L. A. Sloper

OF THE plays now current in New York, two exemplify contrasted use of incidental music. It is perhaps superfluous to say that there are two requirements for incidental music. One is that it shall be music, the other that it shall be incidental. This is not so easy as it sounds. In addition to the initial difficulty of producing music worthy of the name, there is the special difficulty of making it serve the purpose of the play. Incidental does not mean negligible. Incidental music should do more than provide "atmosphere" but it should not steal attention from the drama. At its best, it points the action and intensifies the emotion of the play.

That is the sort of incidental music that has been composed by Paul Nordoff for Katharine Cornell's "Romeo and Juliet," at the Martin Beck Theater. It matches perfectly the other features of this superb production. It is played offstage by I do not know what instruments. The effect is of hearing a viola d'amore, with, perhaps, a lute or a virginal accompanying, under distant trees. It is neither loud enough to interfere with the action of the play, nor obscure enough to distract attention in an effort to hear it more clearly. You are hardly conscious of it, yet when the curtain goes down you know that it has been there and that it has enhanced your pleasure.

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The music provided by Milton Lusk and A. Lehman Engel for "Within the Gates," at the National Theater, plays, because of the requirements of the drama, a more conspicuous part. It consists variously of offstage choruses such as the march of the Down-and-Outs or the community singing of "Land of Hope and Glory"; of choruses to signify the seasons; of Salvation Army songs; of various solos sung on the stage, and of entr'act music between the first two and the last two scenes. Of these, the chorus of the Down-and-Outs is the most important, because this chorus, heard but not seen at first, gradually encroaches on the stage, and finally takes an actual part in the action.

The use of this chorus is one of the most impressive devices of the production. It is responsible for some of the most moving moments in the communication of this beautiful, poetic allegory. Thus when, in the last scene, the Dreamer and the Bishop are battling for the soul of Janice, the Down-and-Outs march across, upstage, and the girl is seen downstage, paralleling with her drooping body the line of the marchers. Later, the chorus actually advances toward the footlights in the symbolic effort to claim the girl. Meanwhile the music of the chorus becomes louder, until the marchers are swept aside by the Dreamer. An extraordinarily effective scene, in which the music plays a vital part.

The musical aspect of "Escape Me Never," at the Shubert, is not really incidental. Although there is a certain amount of guitar-strumming offstage, most of the music represents the ballet which the young hero is supposed to be composing. Probably we should not complain if his ballet music sounds a little synthetic; after all, the ballet failed.

The music scheduled for the Philharmonic - Symphony concert of Feb. 3 looked very incidental indeed, on the program—the Overture to Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri," the Beethoven "Pastoral," the Overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" and the Ride of the Valkyrs. But for one thing, I shouldn't have gone at all. The one thing was the name of Toscanini over the program.

The results were even more than that name promised. The Rossini item was a delight. The "Pastoral" Symphony, which I had virtually determined never to hear again, was a revelation of beauty. The Bacchanale, I decided, I had never heard before. Even the Valkyrs' Ride was exciting. Only genius can make such dormant scores as these so come alive.

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The same orchestra played again on the evening of Feb. 7 under the baton of Werner Janssen. Yet it was not the same orchestra. Where, before, all had been clear-cut, polished and sure, now there was raggedness; where all had been inspiration and fire, now there was dulness. I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Janssen is not a good conductor. It was evident that he knew the works he was directing. It was evident, too, from the list itself (the Sacchini-Franko Overture to "Œdipe in Colone," Sibelius's Fourth Symphony and the "Tragic" of Schubert) that he was a devoted musician who cared to make no easy appeal to popular taste. It is not Mr. Janssen's fault that he is not Toscanini. No one expects him to be. But it is possible to feel that his reputation, especially as an interpreter of Sibelius, has been exaggerated. His reading of the Fourth, which at best is not an ingratiating score, was singularly lifeless, and the players did little to help him. He did his best conducting, and they did their best playing, in the Schubert.

'Othello' at the Old Vic.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IF THE last acts of this production of "Othello" had but sustained the bright promise of the first, Jan. 21 would have been a memorable evening at the Vic., because the opening scenes of the tragedy, during which the Moor wins our sympathy and Iago contrives his plot, are such as to bring out some of the best qualities in those two clever actors, Messers. Maurice Evans and Abraham Sofaer. The former, especially, is a forceful and vivid Shakespearean player, who this season has been carrying all before him in production after production at the Vic. His Iago may be thought by some to be almost too light-hearted in its prospective enjoyment of wickedness—there are several ways of playing Othello's ancient—but the gusto and incisive vitality of Mr. Evans's performance was much to the taste of the audience.

As the play developed, however, the tensity of effect did not quite correspondingly increase; for the reason, principally, I think, that a too well simulated emotion was allowed to creep into his dialogues with Othello; whereas those deceits can and should be practiced in a more purely rational key—emotional acting being rather the contrasted task of Othello, whose jealous impressionability permits dark suspicions to cloud his native intelligence.

It was precisely here—in the feeling and portrayal of deep emotion—that Mr. Sofaer's Othello relatively failed, and, as my companion punningly whispered to me, "went only so far, and no farther." We were given all the Oriental repose and dignity that the part requires, and much of the needful power of declamation; since this able actor adds to a keen sense of character an ability to speak Shakespearean lines uncommonly well. It was upon the lyrical poetry, as in II.I—

O my soul's joy,
If after every tempest came such calms—

words more correctly recited than deeply felt, that one suspected the presence of those histrionic limitations which the closing acts were about to reveal. Mr. Sofaer, nevertheless, acquitted himself bravely; and was loudly and deservedly applauded at the close.

Mr. Leo Genn's Cassio, if a little crude, had much of the needful sincerity and charm; and Miss Vivienne Bennett's Desdemona was a natural and touching performance throughout. Emilia, on the contrary, as played by Miss Mary Newcombe, did not quite convey all the blunt honesty and practical downright common sense that the part requires to set off effectively the other characters. The fights, arranged by Mr. Peter Copley, were commendably realistic, and Mr. Henry Cass's production, sartorially reminiscent of Mr. Ernest Milton's, was swift and uniformly good.

PERCY ALLEN

The Old Vic Theater—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Produced by Henry Cass, Jan. 21, 1935.

Mascagni's 'Nero' at La Scala

By Mario Labroca

Milan

PIETRO MASCAGNI'S new opera, "Nero," has no introduction. After the first few chords the curtain rises and the action begins. Similarly, after the culmination of the tragedy, no peroration signals the end of the opera. The music finishes with the action. From these simple facts one must measure the character of Mascagni's latest work. It was, apparently, the composer's desire to establish a closer agreement between drama and music by abolishing the conventional procedure of "closed" forms—every species of decorative digression and all episodes of a purely musical character.

This may apply equally to the libretto. Here, too, one finds the most sparing use of accessories. There is no superimposing of meaningless scenic elements that have no connection with the central point of the drama. The subsidiary parts also have a dramatic and therefore a substantial function, similar to the episodes which, at first sight, might appear to be in the nature of a musical digression.

The aim of the libretto, which deals with the last days of the enigmatic Emperor, is to present us with a portrait of his character, to throw some light on his artistic disposition that contrased so forcibly with his duties as Emperor. The libretto, in fact, shows him as being interested chiefly in things of an aesthetic nature. Pleasure and song appears to have been the imperial motto; everything else was of minor importance.

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It was too late when he received the warning of the masses in revolt, just as it was too late when he realized he had rejected the advice of the Senate. Yet, in spite of his hopeless situation, his last thoughts were for art and his love. So we find him mourning over the lost affections of Egloge and giving vent to his passion for oratory. The episodes of the drama are evolved with a view to giving life to this picture of Nero. One feels that, amongst the many women, Atte and Egloge are the two who play an important part in the life of the Emperor. They are, however, in no way the determining element of the tragedy, which has a far deeper origin, namely, in the character of the Emperor himself. But in so far as they throw light on the character they enable the features to stand out in stronger relief. Between the one woman who incites him to action and the other who either lulls him into profounder sleep or spurs him on to some artistic achievement, Nero does not hesitate to choose the latter. Let the world crumble into ruins!

In the music Mascagni has remained faithful to himself, particularly in the nature of the melodies, the harmonic developments and the orchestration. Though there is no sign of the overprecious or the labored, there is the characteristic progress of expanding melody free of the limitations of recitative.

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This opera, however, reveals something that is new for Mascagni, which is strict adherence of the music to the words. Instead of being merely a bridge from one "closed form" to another, declamation now becomes the dominant factor in the score. Even the purely lyrical sections (when these occur) have their dramatic functions. It is logical that the Song of the Shepherd in the first act, for instance, and the duet between Nero and Egloge should be in strict form. Another episode—the scene between Atte and Egloge in the second act—is structurally reminiscent of certain Verdian episodes, with the recurrent melodic phrase that sounds like a reinforcement of the word. Other parts, like Nero's frequent improvisations, are in a definite form. It is these moments, contrasting vividly as they do with the essentials of the language belonging to the other parts, that enable one to gauge the character of the protagonist. He expresses himself lyrically in a world that speaks a very different language. In this purely musical element is to be found a faithful reproduction of a dramatic contrast.

This, in a few hurried lines, is the character of a work that must be added to the enormous repertory of Mascagni. Though it contains many expressions the germs of which are to be found in the two preceding works it has, compared with the others, quite unmistakable features.

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La Scala made great and enthusiastic preparations for the production of the opera; from the carefully selected singers down to the elaborate costumes, the meticulous attention to *mise en scène* and the many rehearsals, in order that Mascagni's latest work should appear in the most favorable light.

Mascagni, who received an ovation on his appearance, conducted with his usual ability and characteristic verve. The work, therefore, appeared under the most propitious circumstances. Pertile played the part of Nero with great artistry. In giving life to a figure so entirely different to the one conceived by Boito, he gave evidence of his versatility. He sang with ardor and tenderness and declaimed with great effect. Bruna Rasa was an extremely emotional Atte, capable of giving to her lovely voice some highly dramatic inflections. In spite of her youth, Margherita Carosio showed herself to be an artist of great resource. Her performance of Egloge gave proof of a fine intelligence, and revealed a most pleasing voice that had been thoroughly well trained.

The cast was a large one, the smallest parts being taken by well-known artists, such as Pasero, Parmeggiani, Donnaggio, Noto, Granforte and Baronti, not to mention Baraschi, Nessi, Del Signore, Zaccarini and Palai. It is not to be wondered at that the performance was of the highest order.

Orchestra and choruses were excellent, the latter being under the guidance of Venzaiani. Marchioro's scenic effects, with their oleographic character, were not so pleasing. The rich costumes were designed by Caramba.

The success was triumphant. Twenty-four recalls for composer and artists made a lively finale to the evening. The applause was not, however, confined to the end of the acts, and during the performance striking fragments of the opera were received with salvos.

The Metropolitan's New Soprano

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

INEVITABLY the name on people's lips just now is Kirsten Flagstad, thanks to the ado made about her second appearance and first Isolde at the Metropolitan (Feb. 6). But upon sober reflection one may well question whether the excited champions of the Norwegian soprano have done her a genuine service in pouring thus the vials of their praise upon her achievement as the distressful Irish princess. To maintain that by no one else in many years has the music of Isolde been so well sung at the Metropolitan is to ignore the performance of Frida Leider and likewise the excellent first act of Gertrude Kappel. The thoroughness with which those artists have sought to work out every vocal detail should not be forgotten in enthusiasm over a new talent.

Unquestionably Mme. Flagstad possesses talent. To maintain, however, that her fresh and sturdy voice is altogether soundly used, that her treatment of the musical phrase leaves nothing to be desired, that her diction exhausts the possibilities of clarity and expressiveness, that the breadth and impetus and fire of Wagner's music are all present in her singing would be going dangerously far. To one listener Mme. Flagstad's vocalism as Isolde conspicuously lacked variety of color, and her medium range once and again was edged with the wrong kind of metal. On the other hand, there is no denying the lady's native aptitude for singing, or the bright vigor of her voice.

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As actress she was more praiseworthy for what she left undone than for what she did. Perhaps the secret of her present appeal lies in neither her singing nor her acting, strictly speaking, but rather in her comely presence and unaffected grace. Moreover, there is about her just a touch of romantic strangeness. Even in her hideous first-act costume she was able to suggest a princess of legend. That transporting quality, I suspect, really accounts for the frantic outburst of superlatives.

The real wonder of this presentation of "Tristan und Isolde" lay in Lauritz Melchior's achievement as the Cornish knight. Neither in figure nor in face does the bulky Danish tenor approach an ideal Tristan, but he has painstakingly adapted his make-up and costumes to his needs, and his acting—an art for which he seems to have little natural aptitude—has been studied and bettered with like care. Consequently today he by no means offends the eye, while to the ear he gives ever-increasing satisfaction. Even the slight huskiness that used to mar his *mezza voce* has apparently been mastered. Certainly not since Jean de Reszké have we in New York known the vocal equal of this Tristan; and that is said with cordial recognition of the merits of Knote, Burgstaller, Burrian and Urlus.

Other distinguished contributions were made by Mme. Olszewska, a Brangäne of the finest quality, and Mr. Hofmann, a singularly eloquent King Mark. Unfortunately Mr. Schorr, the Kurwenal, was sadly out of voice.

Additions to the current Metropolitan repertory have been "Das Rheingold" (Feb. 8), opening the annual matinee Wagner cycle, and "Parsifal" (Feb. 12). Unfortunately, the first "Ring" drama is now heard here only once a year. Attempts have been made to establish it as a repertory opera, but in vain. The public has not responded. So it would be unreasonable to blame Mr. Gatti-Casazza for presenting it so seldom. In the annual cycle, however, it draws well, and on this occasion the receipts were the largest it has ever brought into the box office during the 27 seasons of the present management.

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The presentation was marked by generally good orchestral playing, under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky, and exemplary behavior on the part of the shifting scenery. But could not something be done to improve the appearance of the northern divinities and their associates? They were a strange-looking assortment, especially Wotan as portrayed by Mr. Schorr. Nor was the eminent baritone in good vocal condition. The only artists who distinguished themselves were Mme. Olszewska, thanks to her majestic delivery of Erda's warning; Mr. Schützendorf, who as Alberich is always congenially cast, and Mr. List, whose clean enunciation and sonorous voice were effective in the lines allotted to Fasolt.

"Parsifal," perhaps for the only time at the Metropolitan this season, fared well in some ways. The chorus sang with fullness of tone and correct intonation; Mr. Schorr, vocally restored, did quite magnificently as Amfortas, and Mr. Hofmann provided a genuinely impressive Gurnemanz. There was much to admire, too, in the Parsifal of Mr. Melchior and the Kundry of Mme. Kappel, and Mr. Schützendorf never fails to portray Klingsor effectively. On the other hand, the Flower Maidens made rather sad work of their music and the orchestra, directed by Mr. Bodanzky, lacked at the beginning the energy and accuracy that it later developed.

Tito Schipa rejoined the company as Don Ottavio in "Don Giovanni" on Feb. 9, displaying in agreeable manner his command of the classic style and his finished vocalism. He was likewise an effective member of the "Manon" cast on Feb. 11, in which Mme. Queena Mario essayed the rôle of the fragile heroine for the first time in New York.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Quiet and Irregular Stock Market Featured by Sugar Issues

Commodity and Money Markets

Sugars Prominent In Irregular And Very Dull Market

Trading Operations of a Treadmill Variety With Specialties Feature

By Forrest Price

Another day of waiting.

The stock market was just a treadmill affair today.

It was sweetened somewhat by the sugar issues. Someone was buying them.

The abbreviated session recorded total sales of only 350,000 shares.

The sugar shares seemed to be in much more demand than any other group. American Sugar Refining, the market leader a quarter century ago, advanced close to 2 points today. American Crystal Sugar had a similar gain. South Porto Rico Sugar was up 1. Cuban American Sugar preferred advanced about 2, and a similar gain was established by Guantanamo Sugar.

National Department Stores preferred dropped 6 points, and the common about a point.

A new high for the year was made by Newbury, up nearly 2 points. Owens Illinois Glass rose a point to a new high.

Other gains were recorded by Crosley Radio, Radio A and Minneapolis Honeywell.

Among the losers were Engineers Public Service, Homestake Mining, off 8, Consolidated Film first preferred, United Corp., and Maytag first preferred.

The bond market today was a tame affair. Because of lack of buyers U. S. Governments were allowed to sag. The same was true with high-grade issues among the corporate loans. Small fractional gains were established by a few of the higher grade railroad loans.

Commodities did not show much animation. Cotton was barely steady. The grains were generally firm.

The small volume of trading each day during the last few weeks is not at all to the liking of commission houses and traders generally. There is reason to believe, however, that stock exchange business will begin to expand before long.

It is to be noted that it requires very little stimulation to increase sales of securities. When the gold clause decision has been rendered it is expected that soon afterward a decidedly more active market will be seen.

People want to invest their money —and they have plenty to invest just now. And speculation always cuts a big figure in the markets during normal times.

In support of the claim that speculation is a necessary part of all market activity it is pointed out that the biggest enterprises of the country—railroads, telegraph, telephone and other such projects could not have been undertaken had it not been for people who bought the shares of the companies at the beginning. Such purchases were highly speculative; certainly they were not sound investments at the time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (*AP*)—The stock market resumed its waiting attitude today, most traders apparently having concluded that the mild upturn of the previous session was a little premature.

A few scattered specialties advanced, but others were equally soft. The leaders were narrow. The close was irregular.

Commodities were moderately mixed. Grains showed a disposition to edge forward, but cotton was unable to get anywhere in particular. Rubber futures sagged while sugar and hide contracts were inclined to firmness. Foreign exchanges moved cautiously.

Sugar shares reflected advancing prices in the staple. Crosley Radio pushed up about a point in relatively active dealings. On the other hand National Department Stores preferred dropped some 5 points following yesterday's announcement that reorganization plans had been presented to the Federal Court in New Jersey for approval.

Homestake Mining lost 8 points, and ethers, down fractionally to around a point, included U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, National Department Stores common, White Motor, American Water Works, United Corp. preferred, American Telephone, U. S. Steel and Continental Can.

Such issues as du Pont, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, National Distillers, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Chrysler, General Motors, American Can, General Electric, Case, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck were unchanged to a shade higher or lower.

Those who interpreted the action of the mining stocks in the previous session as indicating that inflation is still a live subject with the Administration were a little disappointed that the metal group failed to follow through in today's proceedings.

Bonds Move Narrowly

Trading in today's two-hour session of the bond market was an apathetic affair, and with volume restricted, price changes were held to a minimum.

Most of the fixed interest-bearing securities that appeared on the tape sold either unchanged or small fractions below their previous final prices.

U. S. Government bonds and other gilt-edge issues eased in the dull market, while here and there a plus sign was noted in some of the secondary liens.

Treasury 3¼s of 1934-45 at 104.14. Home Owners Loan 2¾s at 99.5 and 4th Liberty 4¼s of 1933-38 at 101.26 were typical of the minor recessions in federal bonds.

Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s of 1965 at 107⅞, Northern Pacific 4s at 105, and N. Y. Central refunding 5s at 62⅞ were a few of the bright spots in the rail group with fractional advances.

Losses occurred in Phillips Petroleum 5¼s at 102¼, North American Company 5s at 85¾, Columbia Gas 5s of 1952 at 80⅝ and Santa Fe 4s at 110.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.16	Last Feb.15
9¾	8	..	Addressograph	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	5¼
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8	8	8	8¼
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	300	1¾	1½	1¾	..
20¼	16⅝	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	400	17½	17	17	17¼
1¾	1⅜	..	Alleghany Cor (h)	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	4¼	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
141	132¾	.6	Allied Chem	900	138	137	137½	137½
17⅜	15½	.25b	Allis Chalmers	600	17	16⅞	17	17⅛
56⅝	48½	2	Amerada	100	54	54	54	53⅜
57⅜	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	57¾	56¼	57⅝	..
17⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	200	17⅜	17¼	17½	17⅝
8⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	700	8½	8	8¼	8
67½	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	400	67½	66½	67½	66
122½	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	120½	120½	120½	..
119¾	110	4f	Am Can	2800	119¾	119½	119½	119
20¼	16¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	17	17	17	16¾
11⅜	8	..	Am Chain	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
71⅝	66	3f	Am Chicle	300	71⅝	70½	70½	71½
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	29	29	29	29
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
5⅛	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	21	20¾	20¾	21½
20	13½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	..	18½	17⅞	19¼
13	10⅜	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
37½	28⅛	6	Am Ice pf	400	37¾	36⅝	37¾	37⅞
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
6	2⅜	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	200	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	600	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
17	14¼	..	Am Metal	900	17	16½	16½	17
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
13¼	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	11¾	11⅛	11½	11⅜
15¼	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	14	13¼	13¼	14½
16⅛	13½	..	Am Radiator	1600	14	13⅜	14	13⅜
138	135	7	Am Radiator pf	20	135	135	135	135
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
72½	67	4	Am Safety Razor	100	71	71	71	71
5½	4⅝	..	Am Seating	400	5	5	5	5
40¼	32⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2200	35⅞	35¼	35½	35⅝
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
70½	60	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	70½	69⅝	70	69
130	125½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	129⅜	129½	129⅜	129⅜
106⅜	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	900	103½	103¼	103¼	104
14⅞	10½	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	11	10¼	10⅜	11¼
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	700	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
45⅛	37⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	2500	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	37⅞
12½	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½
18⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	400	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
17⅝	15	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
104⅞	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6¼	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	600	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	69	68⅜	68⅝	69⅛
13⅝	9½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11	11	11	11¼
95	87⅝	..	Asso Dr G 1pf	100	89	89	89	89
55⅝	41⅞	2b	Atchison T&SF	1800	43⅜	43	43¼	43⅜
37¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	100	28	28	28	28½
25⅜	23¾	1	Atl Refining	400	24¾	24⅜	24¾	24¾
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	500	40	40	40	40½
109	106¾	..	Atlas Powder pf	60	109	101½	107¼	107¼
29¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	200	24	24	24	24
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	4¾

—B—

6⅝	5	..	Baldwin Loco	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
14⅞	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	600	11⅜	11	11	11½
17⅞	13	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
18	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
78	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	400	75	74½	74½	74
17½	14¼	..	Bendix Aviation	400	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅝
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
37¾	34	2	Best & Co	300	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅛
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	29⅞	29	29½	29¾
77¾	68½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	71	71	71	..
26¼	18⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	500	19⅝	19	19¼	19¼
13⅞	10⅞	2m	Consol Film I pf	1600	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
23¼	18	.40	Bloomingdale	10	18	18	18	..
56	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	56	56	56	56
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	600	25	24⅝	25	24¾
17¼	13⅝	1f	Borg Warner	1100	31	30⅛	31	30⅝
29	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3200	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28⅝
27½	23⅛	2	Briggs & Strat	500	27½	27⅜	27½	27¼
43½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	400	42½	42¼	42¼	42⅛
52	48¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48¾
6⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
6⅝	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	31	30¾	30¾	31⅛
15	11¼	..	Bullard	400	13⅛	13	13	13½
15¾	11¼	.60	Burroughs Add	500	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¾	1⅛	..	Butterick (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20⅝	15½	..	Byers	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½

—C—

41½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	1000	41⅜	41	41	41¼
16⅜	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅛
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7⅛	5¾	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	800	56⅞	56¼	56¼	56¾
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	10	94	94	94	94
42¼	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1800	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	..
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2500	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
4⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3	2½	2⅝	2⅜
25½	17	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	18	17	17	17¼
24⅝	23¼	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	24⅞	23¾	24½	24¼
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1300	42¾	42¼	42¼	42⅝
44⅞	38	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	46	39½	39½	39
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	42	41½	41½	42
3	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	N 200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
5¾	4⅛	..	Chi & N'western	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
7⅜	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
2¾	1⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4	2½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
4⅛	3	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
29¼	26½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	29	28⅞	29	28⅝
7½	5⅜	..	Childs Company	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
42½	35⅝	1	Chrysler	1800	39½	39¼	39½	39¼
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	200	½	½	½	..
18¼	16½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	100	17	17	17	17
102½	102¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf NN	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
15¾	12⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13	13	13	13
85	79	7	Collins & Apf	10	80	80	80	..
5½	4⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
15	12	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
7¾	5	..	Columbia Gas	900	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58	57⅞	58	58½
40	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	800	39¼	38⅝	38¾	39⅛
76⅞	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	75¾	75	75	75¼
45⅞	39½	2	Comm Credit	200	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	45⅞
62¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	200	61½	61⅛	61⅜	61
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	700	21¼	21	21⅛	21¼
1⅜	⅝	..	Commwlth & So	1100	1⅛	1	1	1
40⅝	29⅛	6	Commwlth & Sp pf	500	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¾
22⅛	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	1600	21¼	20⅝	21	22
22⅜	17¾	1	Consol Gas	1100	17¾	17⅝	17⅜	17¾
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	1100	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
2⅞	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3	3	3	2⅞
1⅛	⅝	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	10⅝	..	Container A	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
5⅛	4	..	Container B	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6¼
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
70¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	600	70½	69½	69½	70⅜
17¾	14	..	Cont Motors	100	15½	15	15	15⅛
19⅛	16⅜	.50e	Cont Oil	1000	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
48½	44¼	3	Corn Exchange	10	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	48¼
67¾	62	3	Corn Products	200	67	67	67	67
6⅞	5⅝	..	Coty	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
38⅜	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	500	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	38½
14⅝	12½	..	Crosley Radio	1300	15½	14½	15¼	14⅜
26⅜	23⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	700	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
5⅜	4	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅜
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	200	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	..
1½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6¾	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2000	7	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
52	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	52¾	51	52⅛	50½
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	96½	96½	96½	96⅛
3	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
10⅛	7⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝	8½
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19¾	19	19	19⅜

—D—

8¼	7⅝	.10b	Davega St	100	8	8	8	..
30⅜	24½	..	Deere & Co	900	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	29
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
19⅝	14	..	Del Lack & W	400	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅝
50⅜	38¾	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	200	41	41	41	40
29¾	26½	1f	Diamond Match	100	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
39½	34¼	2f	Dome Mines	300	39	38¾	38¾	39
12⅞	10¾	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
24⅜	20⅞	..	Douglas A	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
15⅞	14½	1½e	Dresser A	100	15	15	15	14¾
99⅜	92½	2.60	du Pont de Nem	400	95	94⅞	95	95
129	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝
107	104½	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	104½	104½	104½	105

—E—

8	6¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
121	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	600	121	120	120	120½
146	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	146	146	146	145½
20¼	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	800	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3700	26¼	25¾	26	25½
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108	108	108	..
6⅛	4¾	..	Elec Boat	900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
8¼	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
3	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅜
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	47
⅞	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	½	½	½	..
59½	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	59	59	59	..
21⅛	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18½
5	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	5	5	5	5
14	10¼	..	Erie RR	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..

—F—

7¾	5¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
6	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
18⅞	15¾	.40	Firestone TGR	500	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
94⅜	91⅞	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	93½	93½	93½	..
46	9 1/2	2½	First Nat Stores	400	52	51½	52	52
6⅜	2⅝	..	Follansbee B (h)	500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
17½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	14½	14¼	14¾	14½
25	23	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	24¼	24	24	23¾
12½	9	..	Fox Film A	700	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10¼
26	20⅜	.1	Freeport Texas	100	22	22	22	22
12	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	30	9½	9½	9½	9½

—G—

2⅛	1⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
38¼	25¼	1¾	Gen Am Trans	300	36½	36⅛	36½	36
18⅞	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
7⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
27½	24	..	Gen Cable pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
24⅜	20½	.80	Gen Electric	4800	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
11⅞	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
35	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	600	35	34¾	34¾	35
⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	3500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
34¼	30	1	Gen Motors	4200	31⅝	31	31⅜	31⅛
113	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	112½	112	112½	..
13	11⅛	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	11½	11½	11½	..
22¾	17⅝	.60f	Gen Print Ink	270	22⅜	22	22⅛	21⅞
97	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	40	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1¾	1¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	800	20	20	20	20
19⅞	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	1200	19½	19¼	19½	19
32	22¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	25½	25½	25½	25½
18⅛	13⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1400	14	14	14	14⅜
2⅞	2¼	..	Gimbel Bros	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
27¼	23¼	1f	Glidden	900	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
107½	104⅞	7	Glidden pf	10	106½	106½	106½	106
4¾	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
18	15¾	1.20	Gold Dust	900	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
11⅞	9½	1	Goodrich	400	10¼	10	10	10¼
54½	45	..	Goodrich pf	200	49¾	49½	49¾	48⅜
26⅞	21	..	Goodyear	1600	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	23
5½	4⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
3¼	2⅝	..	Graham Paige	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7¼	6⅝	..	Granby	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
23	23	1	Granite City Stl	100	23	23	23	..
17⅜	12⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1700	13½	13½	13½	13½
12⅞	10½	.80	Great Nor Ore	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	2600	30⅜	29½	29⅞	29⅞
53⅞	48¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	1100	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
21	19	..	Guan Sug pf	170	21	19	20	..

—H—

6¼	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
7½	5¾	..	Hall Printing	100	6	6	6	..
105	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	105	105	105	104½
19½	16¾	1	Harbison Walker	400	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
7	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
86¼	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	10	83½	83½	83½	85
3	2¾	..	Havana El pf	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
3½	2¾	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2⅝	..
14¼	11	.60	Hercules Motors	700	14¼	12½	14½	13
77⅜	73¼	3f	Hercules Powder	100	78½	75½	75½	..
125	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	..
107	104	4f	Hershey Choc pf	300	104¾	104¼	104½	104¾
9¼	7⅜	..	Holland Furnace	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
391½	338	12f	Homestake Min	200	380	380	380	..
8¾	7¼	..	Haudaille Her B	4400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅜
53	49	3.50	Household Fin pf	200	53	52⅜	53⅜	..
3⅜	2¾	..	Houston Oil new	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
52⅜	43	3	Howe Sound	100	47¼	47⅜	47⅝	47¼
12¾	8½	..	Hudson Motor	1400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
3⅞	2½	..	Hupp Motors	1200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝

—I—

17¼	12	..	Ill Central	600	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	1200	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	31½
69½	65	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	68	68	68	67½
55¼	50⅞	1	Inland Steel	400	54	53¾	54	53¾
4⅜	4⅛	.10

Commerce and Finance

Volume of Retail Sales Continues to Better Last Year's Total

Business and Industry

Fraser Is Elected A Vice-President Of First National

Quits Presidency of Bank for International Settlements in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Leon Fraser, president of the Bank for International Settlements, who plans to retire from the position in May, has accepted the offer to become a vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, it was announced yesterday by Jackson E. Reynolds, president of that institution. It is expected that Mr. Fraser will take up his new duties about July 1.

Mr. Fraser is a Boston man, a graduate of Columbia University, a holder of four of its degrees, and has been teacher, newspaper reporter, business man, soldier, lawyer, international economic adviser and diplomat. He was a major in the World War, received the Distinguished Service Medal, and served as judge advocate. After the war he served with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and with the Veterans' Bureau, retiring in 1922 to practice law with the Coudert Brothers in Paris.

In 1924 he became counsel to the American delegation to the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, and from 1924 to 1927 was general counsel to the Dawes Plan. In 1929 he acted as counsel and expert adviser to J. P. Morgan and Owen D. Young, the American delegates to the Young Plan Conference, which revised the German reparations agreement and drew up the plans for the Bank for International Settlements.

When Gates W. McGarrah became president in 1930, Mr. Fraser was chosen vice-president. He succeeded to the presidency in May, 1933, when Mr. McGarrah resigned. Mr. Fraser's election brings to five the number of First National vice-presidents.

To Join N. Y. Bank

Underwood

Leon Fraser
Head of the Bank for International Settlements

Texas Pay Rolls 7.1 P. C. Above January Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 16—Reports from 1628 representative Texas business establishments for the week ended Jan. 12, showed an increase in employment of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934.

The total of 75,459 is 1.4 per cent under the total for December, however. Payrolls were 7.1 higher than those of January, 1934, but were 2.2 per cent less than those of December, according to the Texas Bureau of Business Research.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 21

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

Oil Price Fixing Compact Is Barred At Texas Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 16—In the first session of a conference on an oil-production-control compact, held here yesterday by governors and their representatives, prices-fixing was eliminated from consideration.

E. W. Marland, Governor of Oklahoma, leading sponsor of an agreement which would provide for definite allocation of production to the various states, finally agreed that prevention of physical waste be the sole aim of any agreement, at the insistence of James V. Allred, Governor of Texas.

The Oklahoma Governor fought strenuously for a broader meaning of the term "waste" to include economic loss, but when Governor Allred declared that Texas would participate in no plan for production allocation, agreed to "go along, if that is the best we can do."

It was conceded that because of the tremendous production in Texas and Oklahoma they would be the controlling factors in any compact.

Admission was repeatedly sought by Governor Marland from the Texas executive that production in excess of market demand would result in waste and therefore fall within the limits set by Mr. Allard.

That waste would be a necessary result of such overproduction was denied by Governor Allred and he denounced efforts to balance supply and demand as "purely price-fixing measures with which the State of Texas will have nothing to do." He read a resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature which stood flat footed against monopoly, regimentation and price-fixing. It authorized him to participate in the conference but did not bind the State to accept an agreement.

Gain in January Life Insurance Is 24 P. C. Over 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Life insurance started the year with an increase of 24 per cent in the amount of new production for January, over January of 1934, according to a report forwarded by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce.

The report, which aggregates the figures of 42 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies, shows that the new paid-for life insurance of these companies—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—amounted to $824,903,000 last month against $665,457,000 in January of 1934.

Ordinary insurance was responsible for the increase, amounting to $601,300,000 last month, against $435,676,000 in January of 1934—an increase of 38.0 per cent. Industrial insurance was $196,255,000, against $197,108,000—a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent. Group insurance amounted to $27,348,000, against $32,673,000—a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

Gasoline Tax Averages 38 P. C. of Sales Price

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—State and federal gasoline taxes in 1934 represented an average retail sales tax of 38.12 per cent, a recent study of prices and taxes in 50 cities made by the American Petroleum Industries Committee has shown.

Gasoline prices throughout the year averaged 13.64 a gallon, while state and federal taxes averaged 5.2 cents. Theaverage cost of gasoline (price plus tax) was 18.8 cents a gallon.

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such as jewelry, legal documents, securities, records, bank books, etc., can be had by renting a SAFE DEPOSIT BOX in our modern vaults. The cost is reasonable.
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Stock Exchange Makes SEC Offer To Enlarge Board

Proposes to Add Eight Office Partners as 'Governing Members'

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The New York Stock Exchange will break two precedents in force since 1869 when it admits office partners who are nonmembers, to its Governing Committee and increases the number of Governors from 40 to 48, as it proposes to do in a compromise suggested to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, made public the proposal following a conference with Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the SEC in Washington yesterday. The commission, in its 11-point reform program, has demanded that "office partners of registered firms should be eligible for membership on the Governing Committee."

According to Mr. Whitney, the eight office partners of member firms which would be elected to the governing committee will not own seats, will have access to the floor of the exchange, but no trading privileges.

Before this counter proposal could be offered to the commission, a compromise had to be effected here between the officials of the exchange, who were known to be opposed to the admission of nonmembers to the administrative body, and the advisory committee of the Association of Stock Exchange firms which had unqualifiedly indorsed the commission's program. The year-long controversy between these two factions as to nonmember representation on the governing committee was amicably settled by the exchange's proposal in a series of "secret" conferences held this week.

Mr. Whitney, E. H. H. Simmons, chairman of the stock exchange law committee; Frank R. Hope, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, and E. A. Pierce, senior partner of E. A. Pierce & Co., the nation's largest wire house, carried the proposal to Washington. After the conference, Mr. Kennedy said that "the exchange has offered us a plan for co-operation in solving this problem. It has evidenced its good will. I will lay the matter before the full commission next week."

It is believed that the SEC will accept the exchange's counter-proposal although it remains officially uncommitted.

Japan Seen as Taking Over Control of Chahar Province

Survey Says Nippon's Urgent Industrial Needs May Induce Her to Gather In Rich Area Containing 40 P. C. of China's Iron Ore Reserves

The urgent industrial requirements of Japan may induce her sooner or later to take economic control over the entire Chinese province of Chahar, adjacent to Manchuria, says the current issue of the Far Eastern Survey. The Survey reveals that instead of being an isolated, barren region, Chahar, within easy reach of Peiping, contains approximately 40 per cent of China's iron ore reserves. They are the only large deposits in China proper still free from foreign control, states Dr. Russell G. Shiman editor.

"The whole development of Japan's steel industry, culminating in the present boom, has been largely dependent on ores extracted from Chinese soil. In recent years Japan imported annually half of China's total iron ore production and 99 per cent of Chinese exports of this product," the writer claims.

"With the near exhaustion of the old established iron mines, chiefly in the Yangtze Valley, Japan has been forced to look further afield for new sources.

"Two recent developments may lead indirectly to Japanase control of the Chahar reserves. First, the numerous reports of border disputes and the alleged necessity for 'pacification' of the area. Second, the purposed new Japanese demands on China, which include the construction of several new railways, one to connect the coal fields of Shansi with the port of Taiku, and one to run between Peiping and Kupeikow.

"Either of these developments, if carried through, whether or not motivated by desire to control Chahar's rich iron deposits, would aid in effecting such control.

Reserves 1,000,000,000 Tons

"Assuming that China will one day be in a position to exploit these deposits, loss of control over this area would seriously hamper, if not prevent, the development of a heavy industry, the backbone of any program of industrialization."

The survey continues:

"The report of the National Geological Survey of China for 1933 estimates the iron ore reserves of China including Manchuria at a little over 1,000,000,000 tons. This amount represents only a very small percentage of the world reserves, which one authority estimates to be as low as 92,000,000,000 tons. Any comparison of this type, however, is subject to so many technical qualifications as to be nearly valueless.

"The comments of Mr. F. R. Tegengren, the foremost foreign authority on China's mineral reserves, are much more to the point if a general comparison is to be made. On the basis of his estimates of 952,000,000 tons of active and potential iron ore reserves in China and Manchuria, he pointed out that all these reserves would normally be consumed in the United States in less than nine years. However, "the present rate of consumption (in China) is still so immensely low that the resources . . . would suffice to cover the demands for many centuries. Even if the low-grade Manchurian ores are excluded the remaining high-grade ore would still be enough for the domestic requirements for about 200 years, according to the present rate of consumption, and perhaps a century if a moderate progressive increase is assumed. . . ."

39 P. C. in Chahar

"Excluding the low grade deposits of Liaoning and Jehol, now incorporated in Manchoukuo, the most recent investigations of the National Geological Survey show that China possesses known iron reserves of some 236,854,000 tons. Of this amount about 91,645,000 tons, representing nearly 39 per cent of the total, are in Chahar, 19.7 per cent in Hupei, 13.7 per cent in Hopei, 8.4 per cent in Anhwei, 5.8 per cent in Shantung, 3 per cent in Chekiang, and the remainder is scattered in various Provinces. . . .

Japan's Reserves Small

"The comparison of demand for iron ore in China and Japan is more significant than appears on the surface. Nearly all of the Chinese export of the ore goes to Japan; in 1932 and 1933, the latter country took about 99 per cent of the export. In other words, about half of the iron ore produced in China proper is exported to Japan. The story of the development of this situation forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Sino-Japanese relations.

"Japanese reserves of iron ore in Japan proper are limited to about 80,000,000 tons. And though mine lots are widely distributed in Hondu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, none of the deposits are very large and only those of Kamaishi, Kuchan, and Abuta can be operated profitably. Nor can Japan count on a large supply from Korea and Manchuria. Korea's reserves are restricted to between 10,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons. In Manchuria the reserves are comparatively large, but their quality is low.

"The best index to Japan's poverty in respect to this vital mineral is the fact that during the five years 1927-1931 (before the present boom in steel began), the mines of Japan proper accounted for only 9 per cent of the demand. Even allowing for a policy of preservation of natural resources, it is recognized that the iron reserves are entirely inadequate and could be exhausted in a few years. . . ."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Once a year the veiled oracles, the chairmen of the big London banks, speak to their shareholders and thus to the wider world. When they agree, their words make little stir, for what more can there be to say? But when, as more often happens, they disagree, one with another, then the financial world takes sides, and a pebble is thrown into the waters of controversy, to spread the ever-widening circles of argument and answer.

Bank Chairmen's Speeches

So far this year, the bank chairmen have all addressed themselves in some part to the relations between national recovery and international stabilization—which proves at least that stabilization is a live issue. And they have disagreed, which proves that the issue is an open one, and will vex political and financial leadership very seriously in the near future.

Mr. Beaumont Pease of Lloyds Bank spent most of his speech in criticizing the policy of nationalizing the banks, which is in the forefront of the Labor Party's program; but at the end his positive plea was for a halt to nationalism in trade and finance.

The Limits of Nationalism

Mr. Orme of Martin's took the same line. "The United Kingdom," he said, "lives by international trade, and until this flows freely it is useless our expecting a return to that abundant prosperity we have enjoyed in the past." He appealed to the United States to facilitate the necessary redistribution of the world's gold by lowering her tariffs.

"Can we doubt," exclaimed Mr. Tuke of Barclays, "that the cure for world-wide unemployment is to be found in an increase of international trade?" Trade must have a stable basis before its volume could be substantially increased, and gold, in Mr. Tuke's view, was the only practicable basis. It would, however, be a mistake of the first magnitude for Great Britain to return to gold until some at least of the difficulties (such as the adjustment of debts, and the reduction of tariffs in creditor countries) had been overcome.

Mr. McKenna of the Midland Bank struck an entirely different note. He hit out at those who said that the limits of national recovery would soon be reached on the present basis of internal expansion. It was difficult, he said, to find any reason why continuance of the monetary policy of the past three years should not yield equally favorable results in the future. The balance of commodity trade might grow more adverse, but that would be compensated by higher receipts from our oversea investments. He could not believe that the limits of internal business recovery had been reached so long as a large supply of efficient labor was unused and a large aggregate of elementary wants remained unsatisfied.

Still Cheaper Money

It is a little strange that while these pundits said "Recovery has (or has not) come nearly to the end of its nationalist tether in th's country," not one of them said "Recovery by national expansionism has slowed down, almost to a stop, in the United States and the British Dominions; what is still more important, a halt has been called to the attempt at recovery by national deflationism in France and the rest of the gold bloc."

Nationalism may be only pausing for breath, but it is pausing and it is winded. Nationalism always shows up best when it is making the most of international revival. It is when other countries are not doing so well that the shortcomings of one's own country's policy are exposed, and internationalism has its opportunity. And just as the limitations of national self-reliance are only laid bare when it is no longer dissembled by revival in other countries, so the limitations of a cheap-money policy are only laid bare when money becomes really cheap.

Nothing was so damaging to Mr. McKenna's thesis as the fact that on the very next day the treasury bill rate fell to the record low level of 3s. 10.9d. per cent. (0.195 per cent.) Cheap money, on his showing, ought to check its own cheapness by creating a commercial demand. Far from its having done so, the state of the money market is such that the weekly offer of treasury bills is the undisputed master of the commercial bill rate.

Official Orthodoxy

One would think that if the Government really had faith in its own prescriptions of cheap money for the revival of business, it would itself be a heavy borrower at this time; for its opportunity of obtaining loan money at bargain prices might soon be gone forever. Instead, it confines its borrowings to a dwindling minimum.

In the matter of government spending and borrowing, our recovery program has differed fundamentally from that of President Roosevelt. Salvation by public works is heresy in the temples of Whitehall. The programs differ, too, in another important respect, namely, in the matter of work-spreading by shorter hours of labor. Even Labor opinion here has been suspicious of the doctrine that an available volume of employment can be made to go round better by shortening hours and so dividing it among a greater number of men.

Organized short-time, which has been practiced throughout the slump in the coal and cotton industries, has been successful principally as a means of milking the unemployment insurance fund. There is, however, some evidence of a change of mind on this question in government circles.

The Minister of Labor has recently placed before the Trades Union Council and the employers' organizations a plan for a detailed survey of the possibilities of shortening hours in different industries. The employers have greeted this move with suspicion; the trade unions have sneered at it as a device for doing nothing now. But in any case the Government does not regard a shortening of hours as a means of escaping from the slump, but as possibly a long-term means of dealing with our unemployment problem, which existed before the slump began and will remain when it is over.

Retail Business Reveals Further Gains This Week

Estimated February Rise 10 P. C.—Industrial Activity Also Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Stores were called upon to serve the largest crowds since the early part of January due to the break in the weather, states Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its review of trade for the past week. On Lincoln's Birthday holiday sales in many districts were 30 to 50 per cent larger than on that day a year ago, with the percentage of increase nearly as large on the Monday and Saturday preceding.

"There was less unevenness to retail distribution during the week, as the surge of buying on Lincoln Day enabled the recovery of much of the slack encountered in some districts during the two weeks preceding," the report says.

Mail Order Trade Rises

The widest gains now are being reported by the mail communities, as in some of the large centers sales have been lost because of inventory depletion and the inability to display spring stocks under existing weather conditions.

The lag in sales in the East and New England states was less pronounced than a week earlier, even though the total did no better than equal or rise 2 to 4 per cent above that for the corresponding week last year.

In the south central states retail trade has regained an active pace, following the disturbance encountered earlier in the month, with an approximate improvement over a year ago of 13 to 15 per cent. In the South demand for merchandise was well maintained, but in the Southwest retail sales were under the previous week's for the first time this year, but held 5 to 8 per cent higher than the 1934 total.

In the industrial centers of the middle west, the gain over the corresponding period of a year ago varied from 8 to 20 per cent, with the largest percentages reportd for districts where production of automobiles, glass, paints, furniture and electric refrigerators is establishing new records. On the Pacific coast gains were not uniform, because of unfavorable weather, which held the comparative increase down to 8 to 15 per cent.

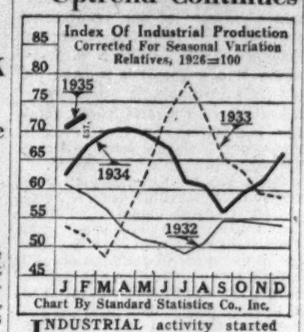
The credit agency adds that the wholesale trade generally is progressing at a more rapid rate than the retail division. The quantities of certain items taken out of the market are 30 to 40 per cent larger than last year, while industrial commitments have averaged 10 to 5 per cent higher.

Industries More Active

"Industrial activity continues its upward trend, despite smaller percentage gains for the week, and a temporary check to the rise in one or two divisions," the report says. "Rumors of strikes are receiving little attention, the recent dissatisfaction in some branches having been appeased with substantial wage increases. Relief rolls are being curtailed weekly at some of the leading industrial centers, where the total of employed now has been lifted to the highest figure for any comparative period since 1929."

The high level that has been maintained since the closing months of 1934 is reflected in the Dun & Bradstreet business activity barometer, which, with a moderate advance for the week, reached the highest level thus far this year at 74.3, which was only .2 points below the 1934 peak. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, when the barometer registered 63.4, the current figure shows an increase of 17.2 per cent.

Industrial Activity Uptrend Continues



INDUSTRIAL activity started the new year at a higher level than in any of the last three years, and the estimated index for February shows a continuation of the upward trend of the last five consecutive months.

Sugar Consumption In England Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—United Kingdom consumed more sugar during 1934 than it did in 1933, according to Lamborn & Co. Consumption for the year totaled 2,223,826 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,106,626 tons in 1933, an increase of 117,200 tons or about 5.5 per cent.

Of the 1934 consumption, 1,666,447 tons (74.9 per cent) were imported sugars, while 557,379 tons (25.1 per cent) were home-grown beet sugars. In the previous year, 1,681,221 tons (79.8 per cent) were importations, while 425,405 tons (20.2 per cent) were of the domestic product.

Stocks of sugar in the United Kingdom on Jan. 1, 1935, totaled 479,000 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 527,000 tons at the beginning of 1934, a decrease of 48,000 tons, or a little over 10 per cent.

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Average Citizen Has More Money Than a Year Ago

Phoenix Mutual Insurance Co. Reports Repayments Reach New High

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16—There are many reliable indications that the average American has more money today than he had a year ago. Among them are such significant facts as appear in the report of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., which reveals an all-time high in policy loan repayments for the month of January, 1935.

Without a single repayment of unusual size under any one policy, the company experienced the largest volume of cash repayments of any month in its history. This represents a gain of 123 per cent over January, 1934, and marks the third time in the last four months that policyholders have set a new peak record for voluntary cash repayments on policy loans.

The report also shows the largest number of loans repaid in full of any month on record, a gain of 54 per cent over January, 1934.

These figures are especially encouraging in view of the fact that, while the ability of policyholders to repay their loans has increased, the need for new borrowing has considerably lessened.

The report shows a drop of 29 per cent in demand for new cash loans as compared with January, 1934, and a 21 per cent drop in the important item of loans to pay premiums. The total amount of the company's outstanding policy loans at the end of January was more than $500,000 less than on the corresponding date a year ago.

The activities of the Phoenix Mutual closely reflect the financial conditions of more than 192,000 policyholders in 33 states. Such facts as these, therefore—added to the company's gain of 24 per cent in new paid life insurance over January, 1934—furnish a fair illustration of the extent to which the tide of better business is sweeping over the shoals of the recent depression.

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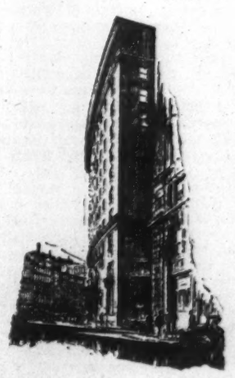
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Students Favor Arms Control In Final Poll Count

Women Unanimous for Entry Into League—Big Navy Divides Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—American university students are overwhelmingly in favor of government control of armament and munitions industries, but they are almost equally divided on the question of entry into the League of Nations, it is shown by the final results of the College Peace Poll published in tomorrow's issue of the Literary Digest.

Ballots were returned by 112,607 students in 118 leading American colleges and universities. One Canadian college, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, was included. Its students were in substantial agreement with their American neighbors on all questions except the League of Nations. They were 97 per cent in favor of Canada's retaining League membership.

The American opinion on entry into the League was varied. All women's colleges favored it. All Roman Catholic colleges expressed opposition.

The great majority of students declared that they would bear arms if the United States were invaded, but not, if it was itself an invader.

The vote was almost 5 to 1 in favor of universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor to control profits in time of war. But the students were 2 to 1 of the opinion that the United States could stay out of another war, and a majority of them did not believe in the policy that a "navy and air force second to none is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war."

The total vote on each question was as follows:

	Yes	No
Can the United States stay out of war?	76,441	34,913
Would fight if United States invaded	92,125	17,951
Would fight if United States invader	19,425	89,585
Largest navy and air force	41,407	69,715
Government control of munitions	101,702	10,030
Universal conscription	91,088	19,521
Entry into League of Nations	54,510	55,689

Queensland Premier Notes Trade Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Premier Forgan Smith sees a steady drop in unemployment as a result of his Government's policy of providing work at industrial court award rates and conditions to hundreds of persons who previously were solely dependent upon the meager amount of intermittent relief assistance that was available.

This, he declared, had also been an important factor in stimulating trade and business throughout the state. The statistics available showed that approximately 43 of every 100 persons within the salary and wage-earning group who were unemployed in Queensland in the June quarter of 1932 were in employment in the September quarter of this year.

The general reports of the record business during the Christmas season also illustrated the general improved conditions in the internal economy of the state. Having regard to the fact that price levels overseas for the state's exportable production had remained at the same low level as when the Government took office, he said, the progress toward rehabilitation in evidence in Queensland was all the more encouraging. The Premier added that the program envisaged for the new year would permit of the continuation and extension of the works policy in every part of the state.

Australians Firm On Bible in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Although again defeated in its effort to introduce the Bible into state schools as part of the curriculum, the Council for the Furtherance of Religious Instruction has announced that further steps will be taken next Parliamentary session to achieve this object.

The council is convinced that the adverse decision of the House of Assembly, where the bill was rejected by 15 votes to 11 after it had passed the Legislative Council or Upper House, does not reflect the will of the majority of electors. Educative work throughout the state is to be continued.

The council desires the entering of ministers of religion, or their accredited substitute, to give religious instruction to school children of their own denominations. The bill which was recently defeated also contains a conscience clause for the parents who object, so that no coercion might be felt or suspected.

Redistribution of Wealth Is Necessary, Norris Says

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska yesterday predicted congressional approval without serious change of President Roosevelt's $4,880,000,000 work relief program in an address before a joint session of the Nebraska Legislature. The veteran Progressive Republican, who supported President Roosevelt in 1932, flayed partisanship "when men and women are starving," and said work will triumph over the dole.

In his Charter Day speech at the University of Nebraska, from which he received an honorary LL. D. today, Senator Norris recommended a progressive inheritance tax reaching 80 per cent over $10,000,000, and said redistribution of wealth is necessary if the country is to survive.

Army Plans Non-Stop Flight

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 16 (AP)—Capt. Harold D. Smith, who will command 10 huge army bombers on their flight from Washington, D. C., to the Canal Zone next month, announced yesterday that an attempt will be made to fly non-stop on the 2100-mile return trip.

New York Budget Adds $55,750,000 To State's Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—Adopted with unprecedented promptitude under pressure of the Democratic steamroller in both houses of the Legislature, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's 1935 budget bill is back on his desk for signature without any alteration of the $294,000,000 total the legislation calls for. Present emergency taxes are continued and $55,750,000 in new levies is added.

Speed has been marking all procedure this session by orders of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic state chairman, and Governor Lehman "to show the people of the State that the Democrats are fit to rule," but on the budget legislation, the Republicans stood in a solid, if ineffectual, bloc against adoption without a public hearing.

The Democratic reply was that fewer than 100 requests had come for the budget hearing and that the State was fortunate "in having a Governor who is not afraid to tell the truth about the deficit."

The Governor is confident that his new tax program will wipe out the State's $100,000,000 deficit by July, 1936, but the Republicans predict that this will then still be more than $75,000,000.

Motion Pictures

"Biography of a Bachelor Girl"

S. N. Behrman's play "Biography," strained through Hollywood's screen, comes to Loew's State Theater in Boston as "Biography of a Bachelor Girl." The transcription is superficially faithful, retaining many of the best lines and following the main outlines of the plot, but the essence of high comedy is gone, and a "happy" ending has been superimposed. Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery, who have the chief parts, are out of their artistic depth, and Edward Everett Horton transposes Leander from comedy to farce. It's an M.-G.-M. picture directed by Edward H. Griffith, who must take a good deal of the blame.

"Devil Dogs of the Air"

It's the turn of the Marine air force to be glorified in "Devil Dogs of the Air," a Warner Brothers product now on exhibition at the Metropolitan, Boston. The picture is of interest chiefly for its stunt flying. With James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Frank McHugh in the cast, you will have no difficulty in believing that there is a deal of the customary wisecracking. The film was made from a story by John Monk Saunders.

"Murder on a Honeymoon"

RKO-Keith's, Boston, still celebrating its "fifty-second Jubilee," again submits an elaborate stage show ("Casino de Paree Revue") and an RKO-Radio thriller, "Murder on a Honeymoon," which enlists once more the sleuthing rivalries of Hildegarde Withers (Edna May Oliver) and Inspector Piper (James Gleason). The usual wit and mystery are simply elevated to the realms of the upper air.

"Strange Wives"

Edith Wharton's "Bread Upon the Waters" has been more or less taken over to the screen by Universal in "Strange Wives," on view at the RKO-Boston. Roger Pryer plays the business man who finds his home occupied by his wife's Russian émigré family until he puts them to work selling bonds. June Clayworth is the bride.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

The Boston Society of Water Color Painters is holding its forty-sixth exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. All available space is used for a display which is large, inclusive and of fairly even quality. Seventy-five exhibits display the efforts of half as many aquarellists.

Boston has probably the richest tradition in water color of any American city. It has had native exponents who have become notables in the field; and local collections, privately owned and in museums, are attentive to British accomplishments, especially the water colors of Turner and Blake. The contemporary artists occasionally bear traces of kinship with the British, but generally they reveal the twentieth-century viewpoint. Although water color is a medium which feels its limits, one observes that Bostonians—of this group—do not by any means exhaust the possibilities. Their mannerisms are adopted from Frank Benson or Dodge Macknight or Winslow Homer; they may dilute or intensify effects which are acknowledged. But pretty consistently one finds the visualizations similar; the attention to pattern, the meticulousness of brush-stroke, the economizing of means. Occasionally a painter adopts remote and mildly fantastic aspects, but generally an immediate, naturalistic, slightly gay presentation prevails. Most of the painters work with a few strokes applied in seemingly haphazard manner; a small number do not fear to be precise. But one wonders whether the spectacle of nature cannot offer deeper pictorial schemes, characterized by richer variation, more opulent volumes, and a more complex orchestration of color. On the whole the painters appear to us too quickly satisfied, too eager to acknowledge the conventional and obvious.

Many noteworthy pictures are to be seen at Vose's. The names of Frank Benson, John Lavalle, Harry Sutton Jr., Hoyland Bettinger, among many others, are listed. Lovering Hathaway is a particularly refreshing contributor.

D. A.

Diamond Trade Rise Noted by Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Belgian diamond trade continues to improve, according to official statistics published here. Last December 2500 more diamond workers were at work than in December, 1933.

Altogether, in December last, the trade employed 10,000 workers, as against 8000 in the same month of 1933.

Wins Wright Award

Wide World

Thea Rasche

German Aviator Decorated for Educational Advancement of Aviation

Air Decoration Won By German Woman; Advanced Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In recognition of distinguished service in the educational advancement of aeronautics, Miss Thea Rasche, noted German aviator, has just received the Wright American award.

The presentation was made at the World Affairs dinner by Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, president of the International Aero-Educational Research Organization, Inc., attended by Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen, president of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics.

Acknowledging the honor, Fraulein Rasche said she believes that through aviation the nations of the world may be linked in mutual understanding and world peace. "It seems to me that all women fliers should feel a certain responsibility in fostering good will between all nations," she said.

Asked what she thinks about on long flights, the one-time German stunt flier laughingly replied, "Oh, one thinks of many things. Yes, one's mind is in the clouds part of the time, but most of the time it's on the instruments."

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Ten years ago, Aaron Copland's "Symphony for Organ and Orchestra" was played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and was received with little enthusiasm. At the fifteenth Friday concert of the present season (Feb. 15) the same score was played again, now revised for a larger orchestra without organ, and called the composer's "First Symphony." For some reason it sounded much better.

The first two movements especially were pleasing. The first movement, instead of being in the conventional form, is a Prelude based on a single theme, given first to the flute. The music is gentle, sparse, nostalgic. The instrumentation is very restrained, giving almost the effect of chamber music. The second movement is a very clever Scherzo, full of rhythmic interest. The last movement corresponds in form to the usual first movement of a symphony; but here the composer follows too precisely in the steps of Stravinsky. It is true that he proves himself worthy of his exemplar in the ingenuity of his rhythmic patterns, in his dissonances and in his instrumentation, but the copy is too faithful.

A motto which is supposed to bind the work together in the cyclical style of Franck is really of small significance. It is more important that Copland, writing at 24 (for the score, we are assured, has been altered only in its instrumentation) was able to produce, in his first two movements, music that today is more interesting than anything else he has written for orchestra except the "Music for the Theater," which was also first heard in 1925, and the "Symphonic Ode" of 1932. His material is not always distinguished, but his employment of it frequently is, and above all he succeeds in evoking a mood.

Indeed, although Mr. Copland has always insisted that his music is "absolute," we have always felt that it had a "program." In the past we have undertaken to supply "arguments" for some of these "absolute" works. We can't do that for this one, but we nevertheless feel that a program is there. The fact is, we suspect that Copland, like Stravinsky, really is trying to conceal romantic inclinations.

The work was well received, for so "modernistic" a composition, and when the composer had acknowledged from the stage the plaudits of the audience, way was made for Miss Myra Hess to play the solo part in the Beethoven G major Piano Concerto. She gave a charming, graceful, delicate and elegantly feminine performance, which won for her an ovation from audience and orchestra. She was well advised to choose this concerto, which so well suits her distinguished talent, rather than such a work as the "Emperor." The final item on the program was the Fourth Symphony of Schumann.

L. A. S.

South Africa Weighs Higher Marriage Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Raising of the age limit at which marriage is legal is likely to follow the drawing of public attention to the fact that in South Africa girls of 13 and 14 are not uncommonly married with their parents' consent and that the law cannot be invoked to stop this practice.

J. H. Hofmeyer, Minister of the Interior, has announced that he will introduce a bill in the Assembly this session raising the minimum age of marriage from 14 and 12, as prescribed by the common law, to 18 for boys and 16 for girls.

Chicago Remaking Its 'Cops' Into a Corps of 'Big Brothers'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Some 5000 blue-uniformed and husky policemen started back to school here the other day. Not all at once, of course, because some of them had to stay on their beats. But the whole city was zoned and in several districts at once the policemen simultaneously filed into police stations to attend classes.

They are not learning the three "R's" in these sessions, held once a week, but they are delving into the problem of how to direct almost a million young people in Chicago to lawful entertainment, good recreational facilities and wholesome means of spending leisure time.

It is a big city's way of tackling several difficulties. The mayor's recreation commission in its many studies and surveys has found that more leisure time of people with jobs as well as enforced leisure of the unemployed are giving them a challenge to steer people away from delinquency and crime in these idle moments and turn them to recreation which is wholesome and profitable.

Helping the Young

Most of all, the commission is anxious to help the young folks, especially the boys who too often roam the streets and align themselves in gangs. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the time of the average child is spent outside of home and school. To keep him out of mischief during this time he needs to be guided toward doing something constructive.

Who could help more in all of this than the policemen who are in contact day after day out on street corners and alleys with many of these persons, the commission says. So the policeman is going back to school to become a "big brother" of the boy rather than the "cop" who chased him down the side street.

On the first day of the institutes, which are to continue several months, some 250 detectives and police officers filed into the auditorium at the headquarters station to hear what Judge John P. McGoorty had to say about their responsibilities and potentialities for making Chicago a better city. In other stations other police were listening to addresses by sociologists and those interested in reducing crime. The brass-buttoned officers were told to encourage boys and girls to leave the streets for the playgrounds and lawful amusement.

As Big Brother

"How fine it would be if the boy from the gang could look upon the policeman as his big brother rather than someone he must fear and flee from," Judge McGoorty said, and the policemen leaned forward thoughtfully on this first day of their new school.

"A boy should be shown what fun it would be to do something useful," he continued. "With the co-operation of the police the point of view of the young boy on the street can be changed. A boy's spirit of adventure can be turned into right directions. He can be directed to park field houses, settlement houses, and other centers where good times are awaiting him.

"More than $1,000,000,000 is invested in Chicago in private and public recreational facilities, including parks, playgrounds, museums. Boys need to be guided to these places and encouraged to find their fun in these lawful ways rather than in auto thefts and other delinquent paths."

A series of 144 lectures for the police is planned by Dr. Ernest E. Burgess, head of the sociology department at the University of Chicago, who has charge of this part of the city's recreation program. Each policeman will attend an institute for a half day each week on the city's time. Noted men and women in Chicago who have spent years in studying questions of crime and recreation have been invited to speak.

From Clifford R. Shaw, sociologist at the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, the policemen will learn something of boy gangs, deteriorated neighborhoods, and how gangs have been broken up in some localities by introducing ball games, handcraft and other constructive activity to capture the boy's interest.

From V. K. Brown, director of the Chicago Park District, the brass-buttoned police will hear about 82 field houses in Chicago, where thousands of boys and girls living in the neighborhood of these are spending their leisure time building model boats and airplanes, learning to repair second-hand automobiles, making kites and puzzles, dolls and rugs, furniture and toys.

A special school where so-called bad boys are given such interesting things to do that they would rather stay at school than play hooky will be explained by Edward H. Stullken, principal of the Montefiore School. Other lecturers will talk over with the policemen questions of how to develop character in young folks, how to get them started on the right road. All of the agencies in the city where boys and girls can spend their leisure time profitably will be made an open book to the officers.

Long Forces Farley Inquiry Into Open

(Continued from Page 1)

cloture, and keeping his favorite audience in the galleries in a state of constant merriment.

Senator Long accomplished his feat without even resorting to new information. The charges which he now brings against Mr. Farley were published in the World-Telegram in New York Sept. 6. If Mr. Farley and the Administration had "played ball" with Senator Long on patronage matters, nobody in political circles has much doubt that the charges would have continued to be ignored. But the Administration didn't play ball; Senator Long looked for the most vulnerable spot in the Administration and picked on —James A. Farley.

Charges Against Farley

This is the charge, in brief:

The James Stewart Company, New York, contractors which bought its supplies from the General Builders' Supply Corporation, got the contract to build the New York postoffice annex after bids for the work had been rejected three times, until it was the low bidder. Mr. Farley was formerly president of the General Builders' Supply Corporation and still retains his stock interest in the company of which his brother-in-law, Harry B. Finnegan, is vice president.

The J. B. Driscoll Company, Brooklyn, unsuccessful low bidder, did not buy its supplies from the Farley-Finnegan company.

The resolution specifically calls upon Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Nemesis of the spoilsman, who oftep at adds with Mr. Farley, to transmit to the Senate all documents and papers gathered by its famous investigator, Louis Glavis, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, relating to contracts let to the Stewart company, as well as the results of all other inquiries into building contracts with which Mr. Farley had any connection.

Refers Also to Stamps

In addition to this resolution, the Senate Post Office Committee has another resolution by Senator Long on the same general subject; while the Louisianan has also assailed gifts of specially run commemorative stamps to Farley friends.

Washington watches the event in fascination. Senator Long has the reputation for reckless charges. If the present aspersions prove a mare's nest nobody doubts that Senator Long will find others. If the frequent flimsiness of Senator Long's charges are not understood, then the present situation is not seen in perspective, and Mr. Farley is done an injustice.

On the other hand, if Mr. Farley were not already vulnerable by his extraordinary combination of federal and political jobs the Long attack could never have occurred.

Los Angeles Home Owners Can Ban Handbill 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles home owners have been empowered to prohibit the distribution of miscellaneous advertising matter, or handbills, except newspapers, upon their premises by posting a simple "no advertising" sign.

An ordinance guaranteeing this immunity was passed by the City Council. It provides that handbills shall not be distributed at any point which bears a small sign having the words "No Advertising," unless the distributor has secured the written consent of the occupant or manager of the premises.

Quake-Proof School Dedicated in San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The second "earthquake-proof" building in this city's school system has been dedicated amid simple ceremonies.

It is the Ocean Beach elementary school, an attractive Spanish-type building with six classrooms and an auditorium costing about $40,000. Designed by William P. Lodge, architect, the school was built according to regulations laid down by the state architect following the Long Beach earthquake.

High Promise Seen For Flower Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—With a rainfall now of nearly five times the amount at this date last year, prospects for Kern County's Wild Flower Festival continue to grow brighter.

At a meeting of the Arvin Boosters Club, the President, R. L. Thayer, announced that permission had been given by B. Hamilton, general manager of the Tejon Ranchos, to open the ranch to the public, that visitors may obtain views of the wild flower gardens covering thousands of acres.

California poppies and many other flowers are beginning to bloom. Poppies with long stems and some with blossoms measuring five inches in diameter have been picked in Tejon Canyon, at Comanche Point, and at other places in Kern County. The best display, however, will come later.

Homestead Building Starts in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL MONTE, Calif.—Construction of 100 small farm dwellings, as the first federal subsistence homestead unit to be attempted in California, has begun.

A contract for the project was awarded to Charles J. Dorfman, Los Angeles builder, who is expected to complete it within six months. There are 17 different types of houses with three, four, and five rooms.

A second unit has been planned for the San Fernando Valley, within the Los Angeles city limits. It will consist of 40 houses, and construction is to be set going in March.

Papago Dinner Served At Reservation School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—A dinner exclusively of Papago Indian foods, cooked and served to 200 guests by Papago girls and boys, a feature of an all-day celebration held at the Sells School, on the reservation west of Tucson.

The dishes included tamales of white and whole-wheat flour, chicken stewed with chile, beans, and squash.

José X. Pablo, Papago leader and president of the Sells Parent-Teachers Association, presided over a program which consisted of talks by pupils and teachers, and songs in both Papago and English. A student orchestra of eight pieces furnished music.

CCC Camps Turned Into Children's Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Children are romping in three or four abandoned CCC camps adjacent to Tucson. Those camps have been turned into playgrounds by the city's playground committee, co-operating with the municipal authorities.

This use of camp sites no longer required by the CCC has been proposed in a number of communities but Tucson is the first actually to put the idea into effect, says Major George W. Braden, Western representative of the National Recreation Association, who was a recent visitor. Tucson is also first to carry its playground program through the school year instead of limiting it to the summer months, he said.

Endurance Contests Outlawed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Under the provisions of a bill enacted by the Legislature, "walkathons" and other endurance contest will be unlawful in North Carolina after April 1. Efforts to prevent these through local authorities having failed, Senator J. T. Burress, of Guilford County, introduced a bill calling for a State ban, which was voted into law by both houses of the Assembly.

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BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

BUY A Ford V-8
Adamson Motor Co.
Fifth Ave. at 18th St. 3-9121

MONTGOMERY

KATE THRASHER GRACE JOHNSON
The Grace Hat Shop
16 South Perry St. Phone Cedar 4775
The Newest of the New in
SPRING HATS, HOSE and HANDBAGS

MOBILE

QUICK SERVICE "THE COAL WE BUY IS WORTH A TRY!"
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
N. Water St. Adams to Lipscomb

GREER'S STORES
Carry these Monitor Nationally Advertised Articles and others.
● Jones Dairy Farm Sausage
● Knox Gelatine
● Rumford Baking Powder
"All Over Town"

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Phone Dexter 1377 907 Spring Hill Ave.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co. Department Store
"Where Shopping Is A Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLA.

CORAL GABLES

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing Polishing Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
144 ALHAMBRA CIRCLE Ph. Ev. 378
CORAL GABLES
ANNA BARLOW, Prop.

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine Silks and Cotton Goods from the best manufacturers. Bed Linens, Dainty Lingerie. Hosiery Sweaters. Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

N. F. Tracy Motor Sales
SOUTH GRANDVIEW AT BROADWAY
PHONE 527
Pierce-Arrow Studebaker
Auto and Furniture Refinishing Battery and Tires

726 Main—Pen. Side 220 South Beach St.
TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA
Lawson Market McDonald Market
"100% Home Owned"

Smart Sisters Coffee Shop
617 MAIN STREET, PENINSULA
Fresh Vegetables and Sea Foods Sizzling Steaks!
REASONABLE PRICES

Shermans Market
Western Meats and Groceries
Hot Cooked Corned Beef Every Wednesday
PHONE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

John M. Cunningham

BEALE TRAVIS INSURANCE

208 West Forsyth Street
Buckman Building

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy at Lovett's Groceterias

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
Phone 5-3769

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOME
Phone 5-1538
45 W. Church St.

Ingram Home Modernizers
Division of Ingram Roofing Co.
A Complete Building Service From Foundation to Roof
Repairing and Remodeling Homes, Churches, Stores, Apartments, etc.
123 Ocean St. Free Estimates. Ph. 5-7316

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS

THE H. & W. B. Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

WELLER-TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Rex Red Ash
Phones 5-2841-2842

Brelsford's Flowers
Bouquets—Designs—Decorations
Garden Flowers—Bedding Plants
1828 CHERRY ST. PHONE 7-5016

JOHNS' BEAUTY SUPPLY CO.
WHOLESALE BEAUTY SUPPLIES and Equipment
"A New Service for You"
109 NO. OCEAN STREET
PHONE 51391

Rent, Why Buy—
When We Supply
JACKSONVILLE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
It Pays to Keep Clean
TELEPHONE 5-3936 403 EAST BAY ST.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HARPER METHOD SHOP
SCIENTIFIC CARE of the HAIR and SKIN
Hotel Seminole—Mezzanine Tel. 5-4328

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Mrs. J. A. McKee Inc.
Corset and Lingerie Shop
Exclusive Agent GOSSARD CORSETS
Negligees—Lingerie
Hosiery
12 WEST DUVAL Phone 5-5436

BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store
1700 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
'Phones 2-1133—1134

Frenchy's Beauty Parlor and Barber Shop
The Original Frenchy
Expert Operators
NEW LOCATION—next door to Phelps
12 East Adams Street Phone 5-1090

LAKELAND

Cunningham's Steam Laundry
QUALITY—SERVICE
Your patronage appreciated.
Phone 31-111 1141 E. Parker St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

LAKELAND (Continued)

Everyone can accomplish *loveliness*
It's those little extra benefits we give that do the trick.
Mi-Lady's Beauty Salon
318 EAST MAIN
Opposite Lakeland Terrace Hotel

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

WEIDMAN'S
Garage and Service
Electrical and Battery Service
Gasoline and Oil
Service Your Car With
KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL
93 S. W. 8th Street Phone 3-3027

SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

The Hosiery Shop
117 SEYBOLD ARCADE
DEXDALE Hosiery—new spring colors and the new garter top. Smart bags—Hand-made gloves.
MRS. JOHN A. GADDIS

The Little Farm
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
Why Not Buy the Best?
8370 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Open 24 hours a day

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

Allene Kohlhepp *Margo Hintz*
The Lorraine Gown Shoppe
Smart Resort Wear
17-19 LORRAINE ARCADE
Opposite First National Bank

IPSWICH COFFEE SHOP
Eleanor Higgs Martha Lucy Murray
Excellent New England Cooking
204 BISCAYNE BLVD.
IN BERNI HOTEL
Old Burnham Hart House Ipswich, Mass. in summertime.

Hats for every occasion
EXPERT REMODELING
Ballard and Yopp
116 FLAGLER ARCADE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Quick Service—Dressmaking

Mammoth Food Store
Where Food Prices Are Made
Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 Blocks West First Church of Christ, Scientist

Rose Franzis
MRS. ROSA GAMER, Prop.
GOWNS - SPORTSWEAR - HATS
"We Love to Serve You"
Selected Models
CLYDE COURT 203 S. E. FIRST AVENUE MIAMI-FLA

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

HOME COOKED MEALS
Full Course Dinners 35c and 50c
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2ND COURT Phone 2-1848

Toilet Articles—Sundries
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

INSURANCE of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

DELICIOUS FOOD
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Blvd. and 19th Street

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
2912 S. W. 8th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1618
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade, MIAMI
2308 Collins Avenue, MIAMI BEACH
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Attractive knitting accessories and
Bernat Yarns Exclusively For the Woman Who Cares

Phone 31808
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON 1485 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Proprietress MIAMI, FLA.

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hammel's Sinclair Service
Complete Service at Three Stations
BAY VIEW STATION
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edge. 9197
Open all night
MIRAMAR STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 19th St. Ph. 2-7832
BISCAYNE STATION
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 28th St. Ph. 2-9563

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

MIAMI LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-5111
The greatest institution of laundering and dry cleaning in the south.

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd
Est. 1914

White Belt Laundry
FOR
Best Quality Work
Prompt Service
Also Dry Cleaning
Ph. Edgewater 1568 N. W. 32d Ave. and 60th

The Venus Beauty Shoppe, Inc.
F. A. HOOVER
207-8 HUNTINGTON BLDG.
Telephone 2-7771

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. PHONE 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS
SIX-PASS to be well dressed always
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 Michigan Ave. Miami Beach

Delicious Home Cooked Food
THE NEW ENGLAND INN
12th Street and Washington Avenue
(North Side of City Hall)
Breakfast 20c to 50c—Lunch 40c to 65c
Dinner 55c to $1.00

OUIS GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Serving lunch, and his famous $1.00 dinner
11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
29th Street at Collins Avenue
Miami Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
ORANGE AVENUE PHONE 4134
Southland Fashions for women, children and the home

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord, near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

Stop [LOOKE] *Buy*
Texaco Gas and Oils
Texaco Certified Service
E. W. LOOKE, Mgr.
Cor. Kuhl and Gore Ave.
ORLANDO, FLA.

HATS $1.95 UP
EXTRA VALUES
EVERY HAT FITTED
—CREATIVE MILLINERS—
LOUISE SHOP
144 N. ORANGE AVENUE
Third store from corner Jefferson

PALM BEACH

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
—"10 Years In Palm Beach"
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Alexander & Cortelyou
INCORPORATED
Authorized Dealers
Studebaker, Pierce-Arrow, Willys Hupmobile, Austin
508 SOUTH OLIVE AVENUE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Branch: FT. PIERCE

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler Street, Miami

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

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(For Particular Women)
200 S. E. First Avenue
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Dinner 55c to $1.00

OUIS GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Serving lunch, and his famous $1.00 dinner
11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
29th Street at Collins Avenue
Miami Beach

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

RUSSELL & PEASE
Incorporated
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
1609 South Poinsettia Avenue
WEST PALM BEACH TEL. 6101

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators
Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Palm Beach Mather Co. WANTS YOUR BUSINESS
Use Your Credit
$1.00 per week will buy a Florence Range —Atwater Kent Radio—Apex Washing Machine—All Metal Refrigerator, or many other items of furniture for the home.
Op. Police Station K. D. Thomason, Mgr.
PHONE 6254

Rogers HOLSUM BREAD
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS
SOUTHLAND BAKERY
CAKES and PASTRIES
Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone 2-2309
One of our courteous salesmen will be glad to call at your home daily.

DOROTHY-DENNY
MILLINERY and FROCKS
PHONE 4846 221 CLEMATIS
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

THE LOG CABIN
325 DATURA STREET
Sizzling Steaks, Southern Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
LUNCHEON DINNER
PHONE 2-2329

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Unique Eating Place
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

THE PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
338 MAIN STREET

BADGER PHARMACY
INCORPORATED
AT FIVE POINTS
LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
Stationery Perfumes

The Sport Shop
"For Sportswear and Everywear"
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET
Rinso
Finer Foods
Where Quality Is Not Expensive

ST. PETERSBURG

Belle Vue Company
MILLINERY and GOWNS
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES
5th St. and 1st Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Hairdressing
HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop
104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
Reasonable Prices
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 5701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Home Owned Cleaners
All Garments Perfectly Cleaned
Convenient Location
311 SNELL ARCADE BUILDING

ROGERS
Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 Central Avenue Dial 4187

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of R. I. LEAVENGOOD
566 CENTRAL AVENUE
11 THIRD STREET NORTH

I simply haven't a thing to wear, I must call up
LOWREY'S
346 CENTRAL AVE.
YOUNG FOLKS TOGGERY

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First Showing of
TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4083

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrig's
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples Cheerfully mailed

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and rugs and carpets
Sold by PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

15 Lamps ½ Price
STEVE POPPER, GIFTS
186 Magnolia St., Macon, Ga.

ELECTRIC DRY CLEANING CO.
115 COTTON AVENUE
PHONES 3500-3501

STEWART OIL COMPANY
Gasoline—Oil—Storage
GENERAL TIRES
Third and Mulberry Sts. Phone 4116

For CROCHET and KNITTING THREADS and MATERIALS
We Offer Full Assortments and a Competent Teacher.
Art Department—Main Floor
Burden, Smith & Co.

Joe N. Ball
"One Price to Everybody"
New Spring Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

SAVANNAH

Chatham Printing Co.
Commercial Printers
Telephone 2-1324
108 W. President Savannah, Ga.

NORTON FRIERSON
Electrical Contractor
Dealer
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLES J. BARR
25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
PHIL R. CARLTON, Inc.
REAL ESTATE—RENTS
INSURANCE—BONDING
Carlton Building, Opposite Court House
GREENSBORO, N. C. Dial 6536

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

GERMANY
Flat to let, 8 rooms, usual offices, in quiet, semi-detached house near Bavarian Alps. Please apply to: M. BIESINGER, Hirschhorn a. Neckar.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GENEVA — French-speaking family would take paying guests; family life, careful attention, comfort; near university. Write DUVILLARD, c/o Monitor Office, 16 rue du Mt.-Blanc, Geneva.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Home offered students (ladies) desiring to study English; terms on application. MRS. ATKINSON, 148 Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable paying guests, students home, facing park; garden; frs. 280.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, ASNIERES.

PARIS XVI^e—Refined French family receives guest, comfortable modern home, Melle. Roubaudi de Ropp, 5 avenue Général Balfourier.

POST WANTED

SWISS gentlewoman as companion, lady or children; experienced; French, German, English; needlewoman; would travel. MISS FUESS, c/o Monitor Office, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PARIS—To let, unfurnished four-room apartment of unusual charm, very quiet; view on Luxembourg gardens; exceptionally large salon with two fireplaces; central heating; modern conveniences. Apply Box W-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris, or telephone Littré 94-53.

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

HAUTE COUTURE
A. CALNING
Révillon Building
44 Rue La Boétie
Tel.: Elysées 83-40
Original creations at very reasonable prices.
FASHION ADVISER

Shoe Artist
To measure from 250 frs.
28 Place St. Georges

HONEY PRODUCTS
Honey, Pain d'épice, Sweets, Wax, Soap, etc.
PHILIP DE ROUGEMONT
3 square Villaret de Joyeuse
Tel: Etoile 46-95

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD, Florist
128 RUE DE LONGCHAMP
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel.: Passy 86-91

GERMANY

ALTONA

Detlef *Altona*
GROSSE BERGSTR. 245
TEL. 42-2953
Kleiderstoffe-Aussteuerartikel-Gardinen-Trikotagen-Betten-Strümpfe
Suitings—Curtains

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 6172, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 69A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Established 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch

Salon Sima
Hüte
Feine Damenwäsche
Inh. S. Andreef
W. 50, Pragerstr. 8 *Millinery—Lingerie*

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

Cabinet Makers
Friedrich Höhne
Möbel-Fabrik
Herren-, Speise- u. Wohnzimmer. Stil - Modern.
O 34, Warschauerstr. 13
Tel. E 8 0319

CAFE *TEA ROOMS*
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. EULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B2, LÜTZOW 1255

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N. Kastanienallee 56, Speisez., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Anklideschränke; Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster. Mässige Preise. Cassa u. Teilzahlung. Furniture.

BRAUNSCHWEIG

STERLING RUNDFUNK EPOSER
RADIO

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E. BEUTLER
Automobiles, Motorcycles, every make
Bicycles, driving school, repair shop.
STANDARD TANKSTELLE
Cuxhaven - Altenbruch 336
Telephone 76
Automobile, Motor- u. Fahrräder, Fahrschule Reparaturwerkstaat - Tankstelle

DRESDEN

BESTECKE
Silver knives, forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr. 41
Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst portofrei

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
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Prager Strasse 25
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OPTIK PHOTO English Spoken

ELBING O/PR.

Haus der guten Qualitäten
Herzfeldt & Schwan
ALTER MARKT
Department Store

MÖBELHAUS
E. ANDREE
ALTER MARKT 5 FERNRUF 3643
FURNITURE DEALERS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16. Z 249. Hamburg 36, Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Watch Makers *Jewellers*
Gold and Silver Ware *Repairs*
W. BECKER & CO.
Established (gegr.) 1875
Kattrepel 18, Ecke Speersort, Steinstr.
Tel. 33 58 11
Uhrmacher *Juweliere*
Uhren, Gold- und Silberwaren, Reparaturen

HATTERS
A. Falkenhagen
Valentinskamp 13
Herrenhüte und Mützen
Sämtliche Reparaturen sauber und billig

DRAPERS
BERNHOLD
Grosser Burstah 10-12
Bekannt für grösste Auswahl in allen Stoffen! Damenkonfektion Modewaren, Aussteuerartikel

ROBERT KRAUSS
Seit 1883
HERRENARTIKEL
ST. PAULI, Reeperbahn 58
HABERDASHERS

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Erstklassiges
Spezial-Fachgeschäft
für Damen- und Kinder-
Kleidung
Ebert
LEIPZIG • THOMASKIRCHHOF 12
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters

Developing and Printing
PHOTO - WINTER
LEIPZIG SCHILLERSTR 5
Filialen:
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbt.
Li - Merseburgerstr. 73
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt

MAGDEBURG

Shirt Makers
Oberhemden
Massanfertigung unter Garantie des Sitzes
Albert Widdig
Alte Ulrichstr. 18

TAILORS
PAUL KOPSCH JUN.
Lüneburger Strasse 16. Tel. 23202
Gegründet 1880
Herren- u. Damen-Masschneiderei
Zugelassen unter Nr. 4970 zur Anfertigung von Uniformen

MÜNCHEN

BUILDERS
PAUL BÖHMER
BAUUNTERNEHMUNGEN
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2. Tel. 61609
Ausführung von Neu- und Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

MÜRREN

WALLACH-VOLKSKUNST
RESIDENZSTRASSE 3
Bauerntrachten-Bauernstuben
NEU UND ANTIK
Ländliche u. Altdeutsche
DEKORATIONSSTOFFE
PEASANTS' COSTUMES

GERMANY

PLAUEN I. V.

Elektrisches Sicherungsmaterial
Spez.: Sicherungspatronen, Pass-schrauben, Stöpselköpfe
ELEKTRA G.m.b.H.
KARLSTRASSE 6
— Fuses —

INSURANCE of Every Kind
WILLY RAMMIG
Versicherungen aller Art
KRAUSENSTR. 2. III. Tel. 3365

WUPPERTAL-ELBERFELD

Baedecker
Buch-, Kunsthandlung und Antiquariat
Herzogstr. 33 Fernspr. 23318
Booksellers and Art Dealers

HOLLAND

LOOSDUINEN

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR (Teetotaller)
Tuinman Ged: Chauffeur (DRANKVRY) van goede getuigen voorzien, tevens genegen zichaan te bieden als huisbewaarder, van mond:get:vz.
ADRES D. PRONK, Houtweg 26

THE HAGUE

"ANITA"
Directie Mevrouw Poppink
Dameskleeding und Hoeden—Modes
Fred: Hendriklaan 142 Tel. 555195

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113. Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

C. J. COELAND
(BROKER)
Effecten - Coupons
Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
Anna Paulownaplein 3 Tel. 337284
's Gravenhage, The Hague

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS STATIONERY

P. SIMONSEN
TORVET 9, OSLO
GROCERIES
ESTABLISHED 1857

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Swedish Rya Rugs
SHOPS:
In Stockholm: Sturegatan 4. Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2. Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11. In Malmö: Baltzarsgatan 32

J. F. BROMS & SON
15 NORRLANDSGATAN

Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods. Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables.

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
to order and to measure
Fredbergs
Skjortateljé
Hamngatan 26, I — Tel. 11 24 20

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27 019; where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

Hoch-Schuhe
„Au Dock"
Marktgasse 13. Bern
AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Prompt and Efficiently Executed

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in mester Ausführung.
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Bäckerei-Conditorei
BAKERY
H. HOSTETTLER-MORET
AEGERTENSTR. 39 TEL. 23.810

BERNE
(Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co., A. G., Berne
Marktgasse - Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Märki gegr. 1878
FURNITURE
Werner Märki
Bantigerstr. Schosshalde

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Splendide
Confectionery --- Tea Room
Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
Druckerei O. Wehrlin & Cie
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
PRINTERS

ERNST STAUB
Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel. 24.796
(Furniture and Upholstering)

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 h445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailliet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

COIFFURE and BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Telephone 24.370

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken—Grindelwald—Wengen

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Maison fondée en 1878
Paillettaz S.A.

MONTREUX

First-Class Ladies'
HAIRDRESSER
Coiffeur pour dames de 1er. ordre.
Erstklassiger Damen-Salon
FRED & RICO
Place du Marché 7. Ancienne maison Frédéric. Tel. 63.937

NEUCHATEL

Melles. R. & M. Cornaz
SALON DE MODES
rue du Sevon 3, *1st Floor*
Tel. 1815
Chapeaux mi-saison—Réparations
Runs in stockings neatly mended.

ST. GALLEN

We have in stock more than 11 DIFFERENT
RADIO SETS
Prompt Repairs
E. Grossenbacher & Cie
Neugasse 25

STEFFISBURG b/Thun

Papeterie und Buchhandlung
(Stationery and Bookshop)
TSCHAGGELAR
FULLFEDERHALTER

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC

W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 34
TEL. 37.62
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Fertilizer, Bulbs.

ZURICH

KOLIBRI CAFÉ-TEA-ROOM
Zurich's Modern-Behagliches Familien-Alkoholfreies Restaurant
NÜSCHELERSTRASSE 30
(neben Spira) J. GABELLON

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen, Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 71, Zürich Tel. 41159
CENTRAL HEATING

SCHUHREPARATUREN
besorgt Fachgemäss
A. VÖGELI, Schumacher
Dufourstrasse 189
Die Arbeit wird auf Wunsch abgeholt und gebracht Tel. 45.850
(SHOEMAKER)

Gesangspädagogin
Louise Flückiger-Hinder
2. Staatl. Diplome
Ausbildung für Konzert, Oper und Operette
Zürich, Rotstrasse 8
Berne, Ensingerstrasse 6
Tel. 62.130 Tel. 28.847
(Singing Lessons)

CORRODI & GEHRING
MATERIALS and TAILOR-MADES
EFFRETIKON b/Zurich

Sämtliche Bekleidungsartikel für Herren und Damen, eigene Herrenschneiderei im Hause.

DEBRUNNER
FEINGLÄTTEREI - FEINWÄSCHEREI
Alfred Escherstr. 58 Part., Direkt beim Mythenschloss. Tel. 51.952
LAUNDRY

TRACHSEL'S
THERMA - TERWAX
(Trade Mark Registered)
The Standard Floor Wax, known for its superior Quality all over Switzerland.
P. Schenker, Agt. Birchstrasse 123, Zürich, Oerlikon

NACHHILFE-STUNDEN
erteilt in sämtlichen Fächern der Prima- und Sekunder- Schule.
(PRIVATE COACHING)
Frl. J. Lechner, Mühlebachstrasse 69, Zürich

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
have all the
FOREMOST FASHIONS
For AUTUMN wear at their branches at
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH
and Trading as BLINMANS in Johannesburg.
Meet your friends in
CLEGHORNS CAFE
at Cape Town or Pt. Elizabeth

Head Office and Works
Phone 8-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 3-5164. Cape Town. Box 868

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
CHIVERS PRODUCTS

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.
Head Office for South Africa: Commercial Union Buildings 88-90, St. George's St., Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
88 St. George's St. (Opp. Cape Argus Office)

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5862
Specialises in the Genuine Steam and Oil Permanent Wave.

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL MADE in DURBAN
FLOOR POLISH
CLOUDY AMMONIA
SALAD AND COOKING OIL
SHEEP DIP
SHEEP MARKING OIL
MOTOR CAR POLISH
Mfrs's. Agent, W. Gatting, Box 2378, Durban

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St. Telephone 2225.

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

FISH .. POULTRY .. GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

The ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
STALL 12, BOROUGH MARKET PHONE 828

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs
Speciality
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

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HANSFORD and HANDSFORD Limited
TIMBER and JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, Joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK:
Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Sifflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
Corner Webber and Loveday Streets
Phone 33-7178

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

BOOT REPAIRS
Best Materials
Personal Supervision
HINDS, 54 ELOFF ST.

CAMPBELL'S GARAGE
All Classes General and Electrical Repairs
OIL—PETROL
COR. ALBERT and DELVERS STREETS
PHONE CENT. 7170

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

MARIE'S
Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
For Service and Satisfaction
Marlborough House, 51a Beit Street
Doornfontein Phone 443213

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
Phone 33-5644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

"THE RETREAT"
A place for quiet rest and study
10 miles from Johannesburg.
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

HENWOODS
Are Good to You
HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
Also SPRINGS and PRETORIA

PIETERMARITZBURG

KEAN'S PHONE 4146
LUNCHEONETTE AND TEA LOUNGE ON THE CORNER OF LONGMARKET AND TIMBER STREETS

FASHION JEWELRY
For Day and Evening Wear
at
SOWDENS
P. O. Box 177—MARITZBURG—Phone 3192

CHRISTIE'S
Cafe-de-luxe
Specialists in catering for Weddings, Dances, etc.
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All.
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

AUSTRALIA

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

Trenan & McCraw
C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Gentlemen's High Class Outfitting
VISIT THE
NEW STORE with NEW STOCKS and NEW IDEAS

R. A. Charles
Pty. Ltd.
C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
The New Shoe Store
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
High Class Footwear

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

CENTRAL PARKING GARAGE PTY. LTD.
116 Adelaide St. Two doors from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane.
All Motor Service Requirements and Parking
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, also Sundays for your convenience.
PHONE B 9690

Established 1883
OVERELLS' (Pty.) Ltd.
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS' (Pty) Ltd.
THE VALLEY, BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES
Phone B4460—After 7 P. M., M2302

LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
Director *Branch Manager*

Be Smart—*Yet Comfortable*
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
TRY THE GOODS

G. J. Grice Co.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies

A. & G. FINLAYSON
TAILORS
Men's Complete Outfitters
Take Advantage of Our Cash Order System
Address, 62-64 Queen Street, Brisbane

SIGNAL RUBBER CO.
PTY. LTD.
Offer exceptional values in RETREADS, and also sell BICYCLES of excellent quality at very low prices.
64 Wickham Street and Barry Parade Valley, Brisbane

A. SPARKES PTY. LTD.
QUALITY BUTCHERS
Leichardt St., Brisbane
PHONE B3261

M 3233 Alexia Drake
B. A., L. T. C. L.
Speech Training, Verse Speaking and Dramatic Art
Private Studio, 25 Camden St., Albion Heights
City Studio, 3rd Floor, Heindorff House
Queen Street, Brisbane

"DRUMBORISK"
293 Vulture St East, South Brisbane
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
Board and residence, travelling, public and permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Telephone J-2847.
MRS. H. CARLETON, Proprietress

AUSTRALIA

GEELONG

MRS. KNELL
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVE £1-1-0
147 Ryrie St., Belchers Buildings
Entrance over Coles' Basement, Geelong

MELBOURNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

TEAS, DINNERS, LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties—Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F-5969

INCLEY Pty. Ltd.
Authentic Model
Gowns, Hats, Wraps
Sports and Neckwear
Corsets, etc.
CENT 8866
183-187 Collins Street

A Busy Corner for

MILLINERY
BOND'S
283 LIT. COLLINS STREET

BOOK LOVERS' BOOK SHOP and LIBRARY
239 Collins Street F2261

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Gifts, Lamps and Shades, Tea and Dinner Sets, Colored Glassware
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
5th Floor *Over "The Wattle"*

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security
INSURE with
The STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE 55 William St.
GENERAL Tel. C 2001

RICHARDS SHOES
Central 10381
We Stock
SHARWOOD, BEDGGOOD, PALETTE, PARAGON *and* MARSHALL SHOES
at Lowest Prices
117 Elizabeth St. *(Next McEwans)*

Be Protected!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1.
Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service.
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 949

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty. Ltd.
Washing by Weight
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Our Van Will Call
THRIFT SERVICE
26 Howson St., Malvern, S. E. 4 U9966

JEWELLERY • WATCHES • SILVER PLATE
A. V. SCHOBER
Elizabeth House
240 Lt. Collins Street
Cent. 9449

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
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Monitor Movie Guide

'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' Screened with Heather Angel and Claude Rains

By E. C. S.

Borderlown (Warner)—Paul Muni as a young Mexican-American who finds that his training in a fake law school has not fitted him to take his place among attorneys of better background. He finds, too, that he cannot take by force the things that better qualifications would grant him on merit. This theme is almost lost sight of in a maze of cheap sensational melodramatics, including a detailed exemplification of one method of committing murder. The sort of film that loses friends for the screen.

Captain Hurricane (Radio) — James Barton as hero of a Cape Cod tale by Sara Ware Bassett. Helen Westley rules his household majestically. Also of the household is Helen Mack as an orphan who had been rescued from the sea. Even the purchase of a cranberry bog from swindlers turns out well for the Cap'n.

By a Staff Artist

Heather Angel
In "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

David Copperfield (Metro)—Among the many flavorsome scenes from Dickens's novel is the momentous encounter of Betsy Trotwood (Edna May Oliver) with Murdstone (Basil Rathbone) when he comes to take away young David. Ignominious is the Murdstone retreat.

Devil Dogs of the Air (Warner-Cosmopolitan)—A worthy tribute to the flying branch of the United States Navy, with magnificent aerial photography and dazzling stunt performances in airplanes. James Cagney as agreeable as usual in his customary character of the swell-head who behaves under stress like a hero and a gentleman in the last 10 minutes of the film. Pat O'Brien, Frank McHugh, Margaret Lindsay.

The Florentine Dagger (Warner)—Heroine and hero under suspicion of a crime, and neither can prove their innocence, being under a spell of some sort at the time. Whodunnit mystery with choice interior decoration trimmings. Even the detective force is de luxe, with such a pair as Robert Barrat and C. Aubrey Smith hunting for clues. Donald Woods, Margaret Lindsay, Henry O'Neil.

Forsaking All Others (Metro)—A flip story about sentimental, wise-cracking idlers, directed smartly by W. S. VanDyke. Joan Crawford, deserted at the altar by Robert Montgomery, deserts him under like circumstances when she learns it was Clark Gable who filled the church with cornflowers. Clever trash.

The Gilded Lily (Paramount)—Fluff about a night club entertainer who finally marries a reporter after fancying for a time that an English nobleman was interested in her. Homely incidents and good direction give some semblance of credibility to a synthetic yarn. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland.

Gridiron Flash (Radio)—The star football player is out of prison on parole. Things go well until he learns that the Girl's only interest in him is that the School shall Win the Big Game of the Year. He walks out on Her and Everything, but is located just in time. Eddie Quillan, Betty Furness, Grant Mitchell, Lucien Littlefield.

The Iron Duke (Gaumont-British) —The Duke of Wellington as George Arliss. Gladys Cooper, A. E. Matthews, Ellaline Terriss, Allen Aylesworth and other interesting British players in supporting rôles, and with Waterloo and the ball of the night before as the feature incidents.

It Happened in New York (Universal)—A hard-boiled taxi-driver loves a shop girl who worships movie stars. Bring in now the movie star and her press agent, and give the shop girl a chance to pose as a sensational European actress, and you have what could happen only on the screen. Heather Angel, Gertrude Michael, Lyle Talbot, Hugh O'Connell.

Jack Ahoy (Gaumont-British)—Jack Hulbert as the tar who wins the admiral's daughter after farcical adventures in China and aboard a submarine. He might be more amusing in a revue, seen intermittently, as his low-comedy style is steadily in one key. Nancy O'Neil, Alfred Drayton.

Lawless Frontier (Monogram)—John Wayne defeats the bandits who seek to capture the girl and her father's gold mine, Ye Old Hokum Bucket. George Hayes, Sheila Terry, handsome horses and grand mountains.

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Paramount)—Something to be thankful for when asked, "What's good in the movies?" Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone and Richard Cromwell as three British soldiers in India.

Maybe It's Love (First National) —Incredibly cheap comic strip humors based upon Maxwell Anderson's comedy of newlyweds and their in-laws. Gloria Stuart, Ross Alexander, Frank McHugh, Helen Lowell, Henry Travers, Ruth Donnelly. Runner up for the week's leather medal, which was awarded to "The Winning Ticket." Quickies, ex officio, are ineligible in this competition.

Mills of the Gods (Columbia)—May Robson as the retired owner of an industry, forced to take charge again when the relatives whom she has put in charge think too little of the rights of the workers. Fay Wray, Victor Jory, Raymond Walburn.

Mississippi (Paramount)—A harmless crooner acquires the reputation of being a killer, thanks to a showboat proprietor's expansive imagination. Bing Crosby, W. C. Fields, Joan Bennett, Queenie Smith, John Miljan, Claude Gillingwater.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood (Universal)—At least 121 writers have published solutions to this unfinished tale by Dickens. Now John L. Balderston and Gladys Unger offer an answer for screen use, with two more writers making the technical treatment. Douglass Montgomery has the part of the youth, accused of a murder, who proves that the village choirmaster (Claude Rains) was guilty. The whole thing was because of a girl, played by Heather Angel. David Manners, E. E. Clive, Zeffie Tillbury.

The Nut Farm (Monogram)—A novice makes a motion picture and it turns out to be a hit, once its heavy dramatics are given a burlesque twist. Someone should write a book about the durability of certain passé plots. They never click yet they pop up each year as sure as dandelions.

The Right to Live (Warner) — A sentimentalization of Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame," in which a mother poisons one of her sons so that his widow can marry the other. Now the husband takes himself out of the picture. Josephine Hutchinson, George Brent, Colin Clive, Peggy Wood, C. Aubrey Smith, Henrietta Crosman.

The Scarlet Pimpernel (London Films - United Artists) — Leslie Howard at his top note in a romantic melodrama of eighteenth-century intrigue, centering around the escape of English aristocrats from the French Revolution. Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey, Nigel Bruce, Bramwell Fletcher, Ernest Milton.

Secret of the Chateau (Universal)—You feel thoroughly sorry for the good people who run around in this mystery play that doesn't come off. Claire Dodd as the girl who is persuaded by Jack LaRue to steal a Gutenberg Bible from the man she loves, Clark Williams. Also William Faversham, Osgood Perkins, Ferdinand Gottschalk, George E. Stone, Alice White, Helen Ware. A cast to start a repertory company with, engaged in shelling circus peanuts.

Sequoia (Metro)—Novel story of the deer and puma who grew up together. Settings of natural grandeur. Only the hunter is the enemy. Jean Parker, Russell Hardie.

The Winning Ticket (Metro)—The barber's baby hides papa's winning sweepstakes ticket. A 20-minute subject stretched tediously into a 68-minute farce. You stare at the screen and can't believe that the thing is still going on. Leo Carrillo, Ted Healy, Louise Fazenda.

(This guide is published every Saturday.)

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

IN PARTS OF PANAMA THE RAINFALL AMOUNTS TO TEN FEET DURING THE NINE-MONTH RAINY SEASON.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Deuteronomy—*Du-*, not *Doo-*.

Exterminator—Literally, "to drive beyond the boundaries," from Latin *ex*, "out, beyond," and *terminus*, "boundary." That which is banished beyond the boundaries of reality is, of course, nothingized.

Illusive—Long *u*.

Immanent — From Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell." Our word means "indwelling; inherent; neither derived from, nor passing, without; confined to consciousness." It is not to be confused with "imminent," which means "threatening; impending."

Mountain—End it *-tin*.

"Outlines . . . outlined" — When similar words appear close together, stress is properly given to the dissimilar syllable in the second word. Thus, while "outlined" is normally stressed on the first syllable, prominence for the second syllable is justified in this context.

Perfect—When this word is used as a verb, the accent, according to the new Webster's, is now preferably on the second syllable, *per-fekt'*.

Resources — The second syllable has the stress.

Solecism—The Athenian colonists in Soloi, Cilicia, so corrupted the Attic dialect that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to be applied to any incorrect speaking or writing. Our derived "solecism" is used to designate an ungrammatical combination of words or any deviation from the idiom of the language. The *o* is short.

Supernal—The Latin *super* means "above," and seems quite naturally to apply to that which is above or on high. A thing which is above materiality, or transcends the worldly sense of life—something pertaining to a higher state of existence—may be said to be supernal.

The one — "One" begins with a consonant sound (*w*); therefore, the definite article is sounded with no trace of long *e*.

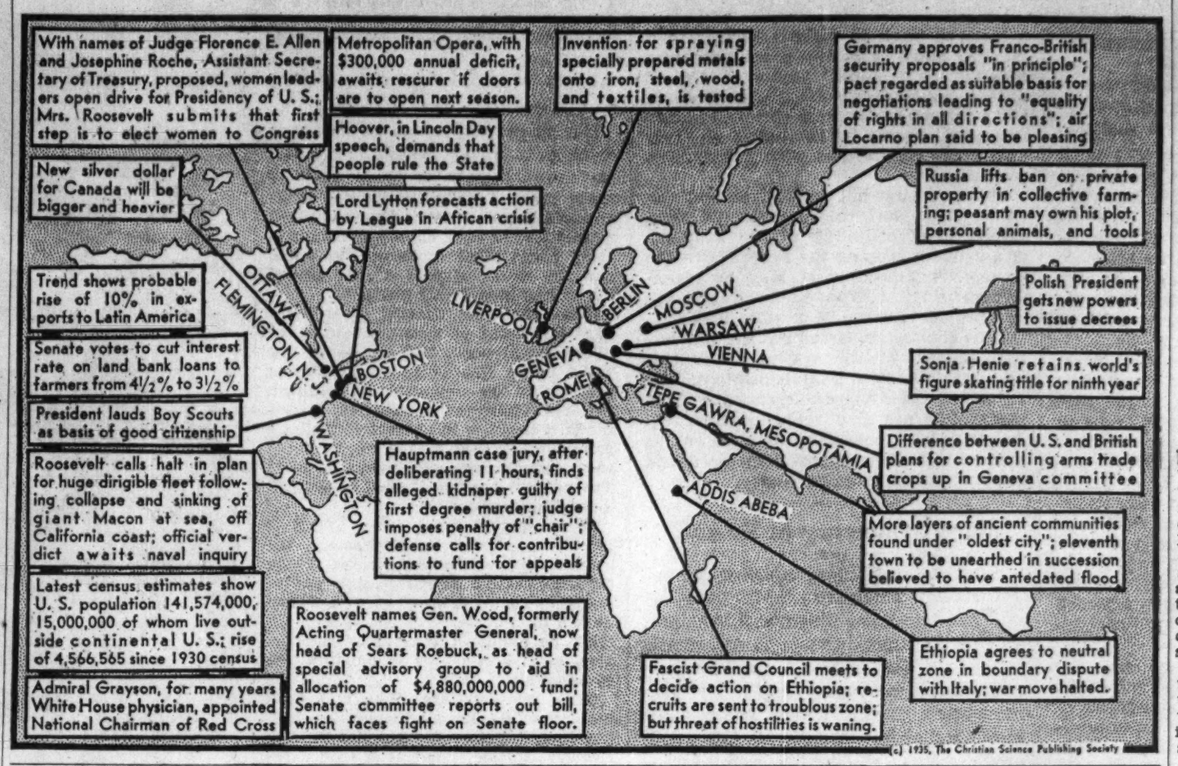
Usage—The new Webster's prefers *uce'-ij*.

Vitiate—This word is closely allied to "vice," both coming to us from the Latin *vitium*, "a fault, vice." The verbal form *vitiare*, however, is the direct source of "vitiate." To understand our word, then, we are obliged to keep before us the definite concept of "making vicious," not merely "making weak." As most commonly used, "vitiate" means "to contaminate; to destroy the validity or force of; to make ineffective or faulty; to injure the quality of." Sound the word *vish'-ih-ate*.

Vote on "Pontius" and "impious" So far, 103 readers prefer *Pon'-shus*; 630 insist on three syllables. "Impious" with each *i* short is favored by 56; 654 would sound the second *i* long.

Vote on "irrefutable"—The balloting has only started, but already the trend is approximately 5 to 1 in favor of Webster's former preference of stress on the third syllable. A postal card is all that is necessary to record your vote—*ir-ref'-u-ta-b'l* or *ir-refute'-ab'l*.

World News of the Week at a Glance


With names of Judge Florence E. Allen and Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, proposed, women leaders open drive for Presidency of U. S.; Mrs. Roosevelt submits that first step is to elect women to Congress
Metropolitan Opera, with $300,000 annual deficit, awaits rescurer if doors are to open next season.
Invention for spraying specially prepared metals onto iron, steel, wood, and textiles, is tested
Germany approves Franco-British security proposals "in principle"; pact regarded as suitable basis for negotiations leading to "equality of rights in all directions"; air Locarno plan said to be pleasing
Hoover, in Lincoln Day speech, demands that people rule the State
New silver dollar for Canada will be bigger and heavier
Lord Lytton forecasts action by League in African crisis
Russia lifts ban on private property in collective farming; peasant may own his plot, personal animals, and tools
Trend shows probable rise of 10% in exports to Latin America
Polish President gets new powers to issue decrees
Senate votes to cut interest rate on land bank loans to farmers from 4½% to 3½%
Sonja Henie retains world's figure skating title for ninth year
President lauds Boy Scouts as basis of good citizenship
Difference between U. S. and British plans for controlling arms trade crops up in Geneva committee
Roosevelt calls halt in plan for huge dirigible fleet following collapse and sinking of giant Macon at sea, off California coast; official verdict awaits naval inquiry
Hauptmann case jury, after deliberating 11 hours, finds alleged kidnaper guilty of first degree murder; judge imposes penalty of "chair"; defense calls for contributions to fund for appeals
More layers of ancient communities found under "oldest city"; eleventh town to be unearthed in succession believed to have antedated flood
Latest census estimates show U. S. population 141,574,000, 15,000,000 of whom live outside continental U. S.; rise of 4,566,565 since 1930 census
Roosevelt names Gen. Wood, formerly Acting Quartermaster General, now head of Sears Roebuck, as head of special advisory group to aid in allocation of $4,880,000,000 fund; Senate committee reports out bill, which faces fight on Senate floor.
Admiral Grayson, for many years White House physician, appointed National Chairman of Red Cross
Fascist Grand Council meets to decide action on Ethiopia; recruits are sent to troublous zone; but threat of hostilities is waning.
Ethiopia agrees to neutral zone in boundary dispute with Italy; war move halted.
LIVERPOOL
BERLIN
MOSCOW
WARSAW
VIENNA
GENEVA
ROME
TEPE GAWRA, MESOPOTAMIA
ADDIS ABEBA
OTTAWA
FLEMINGTON, N. J.
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Coals of Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grahamstown, S. Africa

ALONG a country road in the Cape Province a small trap drawn by a fleet-footed jennet was being driven at a smart pace by a young girl. She had four girl friends in the trap with her, one of whom held a baby sister on her lap.

About half way to the little seaside village they overtook a large and clumsy cart filled with vegetables and fruit, and drawn by two oxen, which were led by a diminutive colored boy. An elderly native was seated in front of the cart.

The young people shouted to him to make room for them, but the rattle of the lumbering, springless vehicle prevented his hearing, and it was some time before they managed to attract his attention.

When at last he looked round and saw them, he at once shouted to the picanin to lead the oxen to the side of the road. The young people, impatient to get on and irritated by the delay, dashed past, upbraiding him for his stupidity.

Having reached the village, they spent a couple of hours on the beach, bathing and sunning themselves, and then started home. They had not got very far from the village, when, as they were going down a hill, a dog suddenly darted out from a cottage, and ran barking right under the jennet's feet. In a moment the jennet was down. Most of the girls were thrown clear of the trap, and no one was any the worse for the halt; but the shafts of the trap were broken so that going on was impossible.

The owner of the dog came with offers of assistance, and a messenger was sent back to the village to see if he could get a conveyance of some sort.

As the little group sat by the roadside, awaiting the return of the messenger, round the bend of the road came lumbering the old cart drawn by two oxen.

When the elderly native saw what had happened, he got down and offered to take them back to the town. The girls were very much ashamed, when they remembered how rudely they had behaved to the man a few hours earlier; but the messenger returning at that moment with the news that nothing would be available till late afternoon, they gratefully accepted the offer.

The cart driver pushed the vegetables and fruit to one side and laid some sacks in the bottom of the cart, and tried to make them as comfortable as he could. He seemed to have entirely forgotten their former meeting, and kept murmuring kindly words of comfort: "Arme kleintjes, moonie huil nie." ("Poor little ones, do not cry.")

As soon as they had started, he took from the pile of fruit a large watermelon, and cutting it into long, pink slices, divided it among them.

Things of Beauty

The warm brown of willow buds against a blustery March sky.

—*Beatrice M. G., Batavia, N. Y.*

The cardinal flitting like a flash of fire among the leafless gray boughs.

—*Araline M. L., Des Moines*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Dukes of Edom

IN OUR Common Version of the Old Testament, the description "duke" is applied on approximately 50 occasions to the descendants of Esau who lived in the land of Edom (See Gen. 36:15-43; I Chron. 1:51-54); and the actual phrase "dukes of Edom" occurs more than once (e.g. Ex. 15:15).

The Hebrew word *alluph* rendered "duke" appears to be connected with a root meaning "a thousand," which would suggest that each of the "dukes" was a leader of a thousand men; though other authorities consider that it is employed in a less restricted sense to mean simply "leader." It may be added that the same Hebrew word *alluph* "duke" is rendered "governor" (A. V.) or "chieftain" (R. V.) in referring to the leaders of Judah in Zechariah 9:7; 12:5f. It would appear then that "duke" as used in the Authorized Version is not, as in England today, a hereditary title.

Daily Anecdote

Music Hath Power

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NAPOLEON realized the influence of music. With all the problems of a campaign to occupy his attention he considered the playing of proper music most important, and usually gave the order and designated the type of music he desired. There were certain tunes which were, at times, prohibited. Others were used only under special circumstances.

When, with his army, he was making his famous passage over the Alps, and his men were faced with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, he would order the whole band to play the charge to battle. The music would so hearten the men that they would go on with renewed determination.

Even a sign of hesitation would cause Napoleon to order the buglers to sound their liveliest notes.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

The Shoestrings

I WENT unto the shop of the man who selleth Shoes. And I said unto him, Sell unto me a pair of Good Shoestrings.

And he said, I will sell unto thee a pair of Shoestrings, but I will not promise to sell unto thee good ones. For the best of them are Mighty Poor these days.

And I said, These Flat ones with Metal tips I like not. Hast thou not some better ones?

And he said, I have some Round ones with Rubber tips, and they cost a Dime.

And I bought a pair.

Now of all the Shoestrings that ever were made, these were the Hardest and the Most Slippery. And I tied them not once a day but it may have been Forty Times. And they slipped loose so that my feet slid to the front end of my shoes. And every morning I said, I will wear them this one day, and if they grow not better with the using, I will throw them away. But they grew no better. And I tried them another day. . . .

And I went unto my home, and cast aside the round, hard strings, and I put in another pair that would stay tied. And I upbraided myself that I had endured for so long a time an evil that had as its only compensation of endurance the hope of getting value out of a pair of Shoestrings that cost a Dime.

Now it came to pass that I had occasion to use a Box. And I went unto the Attick and I found a Shoe Box, made of Pasteboard. And it was exactly what I wanted. And in it was Tissue Paper which had come wrapped about the Shoes. And I removed the paper, and behold, in the Box that I thought was empty, were two pairs of New Shoestrings, which I had bought with New Shoes in the good old days before the War. And I rejoiced as one who findeth Coin.

Now I considered these things, and I said within myself, Even so do men endure Petty Abuses and Small Annoyances and even Greater Wrongs, whose aggregate of Discomfort is Great, and whose liability of Danger is not Inconsiderable, and whose hope of amendment is Small, and whose Value is Negligible. And they submit to them when they ought to face them and remedy them. Yea, and thus do men continue with Faults of their own, which seem small, but which Irritate and do Harm out of proportion to all the effort that would be necessary to their amendment. Yea, and when they know not wherewith to amend these evils, behold the remedy lieth under their own roof, and is already bought and paid for and ready to their hand.

Wherefore, search thine Attick, and bring forth out of it all the unused resources that may minister to life, and use them. . . .

Quotation for Today

THERE is no service like his that serves because he loves.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

For the Scrapbook

O Lord, the Author and Persuader of peace, love, and goodwill . . . give us grace even now to begin to show forth that heavenly life, wherein there is no disagreement nor hatred, but peace and love on all hands, one towards another. — *Ludovicus Dives.*

From quiet homes and first beginning,
Out to undiscovered ends,
There's nothing worth the wear of winning,
But laughter and the love of friends.

—*Hilaire Belloc.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Thesis Binding

INDIVIDUALS who have learned the art of bookbinding, and who live near a college campus, should have no difficulty in obtaining work which will add materially to their income by binding theses for graduate students.

One student who was proficient in this art recently contracted for 16 such jobs at one of the smaller colleges. Usually the institutions granting advanced degrees require that three copies of the research project be filed in the library, and the author usually wants at least one extra copy for himself. The charge for this work is usually about $1.25 per copy. The profit above materials runs about 75 per cent of the total cost. G. D. S.

In Lighter Vein

Short Time

"I wish I knew if my job is a permanent one. You see, when I was taken on the boss said, 'All right, I'll give you a trial.'"

"Hm! And he hasn't mentioned whether you are satisfactory or not?"

"No, that's what's worrying me. I don't like to ask him in case he finds fault with me."

"Yes, it's awkward. How long have you been working for him?"

"Nigh on forty years."—*Tit-Bits.*

Government

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country, Mr. Olsen?" he was asked.

"Yah, sure," answered Olson.

"And does this government of ours suit you?"

"Well, yah, mostly," stammered the Swede, "only I lak to see more rain."—*Bee-Hive.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Maybe Marmaduke Is a Genius!*

By LE PELLEY

LET'S SEE HOW SMART YOU ARE TUBBY,- HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE T-O-O-A?
"TOO"
HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE T-W-O?
TWO!
WELL, HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE THE SECOND DAY OF THE WEEK?
TUESDAY OF COURSE!
I PRONOUNCE IT MONDAY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Any Porch in a Storm*

By CARMACK

Today someone suggested that the Gloom Chasers have another bone gnawing festival—
But several members said-"Where can we have it? It's no fun gnawing a bone in the snow"—
Then another member spoke up and told how his mistress spreads newspapers on the back porch for him to gnaw his bones on when the ground is covered with snow, and he said- "Maybe I can persuade her to spread enough for all of us"—
We told him we hoped so, after which we got our bones and lit out for his house—

Women See Big Possibilities For Garden Beauty in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The great possibilities of gardens in Mexico were discussed here recently by Miss Anne Baker, landscape architect, and Mrs. Francis King, flower specialist, who were guests of the Mexico City Garden Club.

The beauty in a garden depends more on form than on flowers in that particular garden, Miss Baker said, adding:

"If the body structure of a garden is good, it is difficult to spoil it. The scale of the walks, the walls, the house are what determine the space relations."

She emphasized the importance of planning a garden for the years to come, with the thought always to dignity and restfulness.

She said that most people start out with more plants than they need and often for sentimental reasons hesitate to remove an offending tree or a crowding shrub, while vines or roses against a garden wall will show color in their shadows if given a chance. She thought that "reasonableness and simplicity in a garden plan are what will make that plan workable, and if it is beautifully proportioned the garden will always be a pleasure."

Mrs. King, in her talk, dwelt on the possibilities of the small garden, which she believes is the coming garden. She reiterated what she has said many times since coming to Mexico, that the Mexican garden has incomparable charm and that here lies a marvelous opportunity for the little Spanish garden. Because of the walls so generally in use, she felt that everything lovely about a garden can be achieved here.

"There is nothing so enchanting," she said, "as being completely secluded in your garden, then opening a gate and inviting the world to come in."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Businessmen as Politicians

THERE is more than a grain of wisdom in the recommendation Prof. Raymond Moley made yesterday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was much the same that Henry Ford made just before the fall elections when he urged businessmen to "forget the alphabet schemes" and get down to work. Professor Moley suggested that with a bit more attention to their own jobs and less worry about what the politicians might do, business leaders would be of more service to themselves and to the country.

This is not to say that most businessmen do not make their own enterprises their chief concern. Indeed, in the past they have too often been so absorbed in their particular jobs that they have failed to take adequate account of other sections of the business world or of affairs of politics and government which vitally affected themselves. The experiences of the last few years have tended to alter that condition. Commercial and industrial leaders have begun to manifest more of that economic statesmanship which Professor Moley said the nation was still waiting for from labor leaders.

Through trade associations and the NRA they have had to expand their knowledge at least to the boundaries of their own industry. And the wider ramifications of trade, the interaction of apparently unrelated factors in the modern web of business, have forced many to study the relation of their own units to the great structure of national and international commerce. And especially in the United States, with Government taking such a large part in the recovery effort, businessmen have had to learn a great deal more about government.

Naturally, most of their contacts have been with the administrative branch of government. They have had far less experience with the legislative branch. And they have often failed to understand the political pressures which operate upon Congress. Mr. Moley gave a good example in connection with regulation of securities. At a time when congressmen would hardly have dared to return home without passing a stringent measure for such regulation; when, indeed, most of the country would have been pleased to have stock exchanges abolished, a large section of the business community was declaring that the measures now in force would "choke all investment."

Much the same excitement was stirred up about devaluation of the dollar (which actually made almost no difference except to the dollar engaged in foreign trade). Do we remember the cries about "a boloney dollar"? Equally unrealistic fears were spread about "Communism," "Fascism," "destruction of the Constitution" and abandonment of the "profit system."

Now, the fact is, those were agitators' phrases; the sounder businessmen stuck to their lasts and made progress. But too many were diverted from their own jobs or from really effective political action to the parroting of doctrinaire dicta. The November election awoke many of them, but others are still allowing themselves to be alarmed by every chance rumor from Washington. Businessmen need to take less account of this kind of politics and more account of the kind which recognizes the practical necessity of making adjustments between all sections and interests in the nation.

Easing the Money Stream

FOR many months the spectacle has been held up to the American people of a huge reservoir of money in the Federal Reserve System disconnected from a huge reservoir of potential demand for that money by the people at large. The trouble has been held to reside in the pipe between the two. Somehow or other it had got clogged. Several efforts have been made to clear it out, and the new banking bill essays what is regarded as the boldest innovation. Under it money may be advanced to the banks on the security of "any sound asset." In view of the added provision that national, like state, banks may make real estate loans, a "sound asset" would include such loans.

But the innovation is not as drastic as it appears. One of the reasons for the Act of 1913 which set up the Reserve System was the necessity of insuring an *elastic* and readily available currency. Money till then had sometimes been unobtainable during depressions. So the authors of the 1913 act ushered in the Federal Reserve note, to be available at all times to the banks in return for what are known as "eligible" assets. These assets were to be "notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances," arising out of current business. That meant that currency supplies would rise and fall with business activity.

For this provision there was another object besides that of insuring an elastic currency. This was the facilitation of commercial banking—with the emphasis on commercial. The commercial banking system was held to be made for the businessmen. So the banks were authorized to borrow from the Reserve System only on the basis of commercial paper, or "notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances."

The attempt to make money more available was defeated by wartime needs. In 1916 an amendment to the act authorized a Reserve bank to make advances to a member bank on its own promissory note secured by "eligible" paper *or United States Government obligations.* Observe what happened. Bankers obtained money from the reserve by borrowing on their own notes collateraled with government securities.

Now the new bill formalizes and extends the departure from the old rigid standards of eligibility of the weapons, or assets, for tapping the Federal Reserve System. Any good asset may be transformed into cash. What is a good asset will be a problem for the Federal Reserve System to determine. Great are the new responsibilities of the system under this and previous New Deal legislation. The automatic checks on the credit flow from the system are now abolished formally. But they were checks on men as well as money. Their very removal makes sound banking all the more necessary.

More Democracy in Russia?

RECENT dispatches from Moscow foreshadow changes in Soviet constitutional practice which, at first glance, suggest an approximation to democratic methods. Voting in Soviet elections, it is suggested, is to be secret and not, as formerly, by a show of hands. The peculiar inequality of Soviet electoral law which accorded 25,000 city dwellers as much representation as 125,000 peasants is to be eliminated. The system of election to the higher Soviet bodies is to be made more simple and more direct.

Judgment must be reserved until the full details of these suggested changes are announced and enacted into law. It may be said, however, that not one of them strikes at the root of the causes which make the Soviet system fundamentally undemocratic and which give Stalin greater personal power, especially in the economic field, than any Tsar of recent generations enjoyed.

It is noteworthy that neither Germany nor Italy, where the present rulers are avowedly contemptuous of liberalism and parliamentary democracy, enforces open voting or inequality of voting rights as between different classes of citizens. This does not prevent Mussolini and Hitler from being full-fledged dictators.

The roots of the Soviet dictatorship are not in the relatively minor details which may now be subjected to modification. The decisive features of the Communist absolutism are: the complete control over every spoken and printed word; the practice of crushing immediately and summarily, by arrests and executions, any organized political opposition, even if that opposition is recruited from Communists; the maintenance of 100 per cent Communist domination of every trade union, every co-operative, every organization of producers and consumers.

What difference will open or secret voting make, if any group that attempts to put up candidates in opposition to the official Communist slate is promptly annihilated as "counter-revolutionary"? What benefit will the peasants gain from theoretical permission to choose more delegates to the Soviets, if these delegates are carefully hand-picked by the local Communist Party groups?

The changes which are predicted in Russia are surface changes, which do not alter the fundamental character of the Soviet regime. The Soviet Union will not become democratic, in any commonly understandable sense of that term, by reshuffling of its electoral practices, any more than it assured its citizens freedom from arbitrary arrest and execution by giving the Gay-Pay-Oo a new name last summer.

Floundering Among Things

BECAUSE the parents of the Dionne quintuplets are still good "copy," the Associated Press sent out a story that they missed attending church last Sunday. They were in Chicago, where, under the management of an amusement promoter, they have been presented to vaudeville audiences.

Many people miss church attendance who cannot even offer the excuse of too much sight-seeing in a strange metropolis. The incident, however, does throw into high relief the attitude of the sturdy little doctor of the children when New Yorkers enthusiastically extended him welcome a few weeks ago.

There was something rather admirable in the way Dr. Dafoe refused to be swept off his mental feet on his first visit to that city. It was all very interesting, the skyscrapers and the subways, the Broadway crowds and the electric signs, but one gathered that the doctor classed them as gadgets which could not decoy him into forgetting that the fundamentals of life were to be found just as readily in the little town of Callender, Ontario.

He is quoted as saying recently:

> The people whom I know best, the families of the far-flung Canadian countryside among whom I have practiced for more than a quarter of a century, in many respects lead poverty-stricken lives. But they are rich in faith, devout believers and attendants at their church, and their children are the better for it.

How many less simple folk are letting a preoccupation with material "gadgets," a never satisfied search for entertainment, or just indolence, keep them too frequently from seeking the truly "better things" of life?

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

America and League Revision

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is encouraging to note the amount of space given in the Monitor's editorials and news articles to the various plans for world peace. Equally encouraging is its appreciation of Britain's long-continued expenditure of time, effort and money to bring about peace in Europe, to which end the moral support of the United States has been freely given.

The League of Nations is still the most important positive mechanism for international peace and justice in the world today. Kellogg pacts and similar agreements on nonaggression, though their usefulness is unquestioned, are essentially negative in character; they are more curative than preventive. As one of your contributors said recently, peace does not just happen; it must be planned for and worked for.

Moral support from every source is heartily welcomed by Britain and the other nations which have labored so long for the League's objectives, and particularly welcomed from so great a nation as the United States of America, yet it must be admitted that moral support alone is at best a poor second to active co-operation.

That revisions are due in certain features of the League is admitted. Is it not time, therefore, for America to state clearly just what changes she considers necessary to overcome her present objections to it and let them be considered at the same time as the revisions proposed by other nations? For so long as qualified compacts supplant definite understanding, so long as nations go no further than offering moral support with only a guarded degree of co-operation hedged about with reservations, just so long is prosperity likely to be postponed for signers and nonsigners alike.

JOHN M. DAVIDSON

Belfast, Ireland.

"The Verdict"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to express to you my very great appreciation and satisfaction for your editorial at the conclusion of the Flemington trial, "The Verdict," appearing in the Monitor on February 14. In the wake of ballyhoo and the circus tactics which unhappily surrounded the Hauptmann trial, it was refreshing to read an editorial of such balance and perspective.

At the same time, I want to thank the Monitor for its own restrained coverage of this case. I know that the Monitor does not handle crime news for its own sake, but it seemed to me, as it must have seemed to you, that the Hauptmann trial very vitally and very fundamentally concerned the machinery of justice in the United States, and I welcomed the adequately informative but nonsensational accounts which the Monitor gave us daily.

A. H. J.

Boston.

Making Them Transparent!

Our $150 Quilt

THE next step in our Civilian Conservation program seems obvious. In fact, it seems inevitable, unless we are willing to become parties to the fostering of a generation of loafers.

Two phases of the life in this little town where I live emphasize the necessity for our taking this next step immediately. The first is the spirit of the workers themselves. A dozen of them are engaged today, here outside my window, in smoothing and planting with Iceland moss a steep bank. Last year the NIRA sent us such a group. This year the SERA sponsors it.

In the two groups, the individuals have varied, but the spirit has not. Both years, a waggish friend of mine has threatened to send in a cartoon depicting twelve men leaning on shovel handles and gazing idly into space. He plans to name his portrait, "Indigent Workers Working."

* * *

Last year, while the planting was in progress, my wife and I donned blue jeans, raked and harrowed a parcel of sandy soil which adjoins our property to the westward, and dotted it with Iceland moss which the workers had discarded. We didn't call our task "work." In fact, we loved it. We had no need to overtax our unhabituated muscles or energies.

We noticed that the foreman of the men from time to time gazed at us and smiled approvingly. Finally he strolled over to my wife and whispered, "If I could get one man who would work half as hard as you're working, I could fire all the rest of this gang and be ahead of myself at the end of the week."

During those days of our out-of-door frolicking, however, we discovered that my friend's cartoon would have slandered these "workers" in at least one respect. He pictured them as merely gazing into space. We found that they were actually doing much more than this. They were talking incessantly. They discussed the shortcomings of our government. They weighed the merits of college football teams and laid bets on next Saturday's games. And, they regaled themselves with accounts of their "rests from hard labor" over the week end.

Said one, "I went out deep sea fishing last Sunday. Didn't catch anything, but, boy, I sure had a swell time!"

"Pretty expensive, isn't it?" his neighbor inquired.

"Expensive!" the "indigent" snorted. "Why, man, only $4! Four dollars for a whole day's outing. Say, you can't beat that!"

My wife and I shuddered. We hadn't spent $4 on a day's outing since we'd been married. But, then, we realized that we had to save our money in order to pay the taxes which support the SERA, which buys fishing trips for "indigents."

* * *

More spectacular still, however, was the town's "$150 quilt." It was a patchwork affair, composed of many-colored squares of silk, which had been contributed by our solicitous townspeople. "Indigent" women had sewed it together. One of them happened to be an ex-nursemaid of neighbors of ours.

The maid had, at one time, been very glad to earn $1 a day sitting with the children a few hours while the mother was away. However, with the coming of "the relief," the maid had quit abruptly. At 40 cents an hour, she found that she could earn in two days of "welfare work" more than our neighbors could afford to pay her for five days.

The remedy for such fiascoes seems to me to be obvious. Through piecework and piecework alone can we even hope to stimulate such slackers into semiactivity.

The foreman of our Iceland moss planters could have staked off his bank, allotting to each of his "workers" a specified area. Then he could have said to them, "That job's worth a week's living wage. Clean it up in five days and you get your pay at the end of the week. Take a month at it, and you get your pay when you're finished.

* * *

The directress of the quilt-sewing bee could have done likewise. Many quilts—baby quilts, mufflers and mittens, socks and sweaters and shirts—could have been provided for school children, whom the PTA is now clothing, and there would still have been a residue for canned milk from that tragic $150.

"You, the taxpayers, owe us a living," these indigent insist. In that they err. We owe them only an opportunity to earn a living. I'd be taxed uncomplainingly even more than I am now, if that were necessary or possible, in order to give every man in this town a chance to work. I do, however, feel guilty, ashamed, almost sinful when I contribute toward debasing and emasculating my fellowbeings as we are doing now.

S. S. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mammon of Materiality

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEONE asked me, a day or two ago, what it was that brought on, suddenly and to many unexpectedly, this continuing and somewhat tenacious period of what, for want of a better term, we call depression. Just why it was assumed or imagined that I could, in a dozen sentences or in a dozen pages, answer that more or less naïve inquiry I do not know, except that there is a persistent impression, not yet exploded, that those who write much or often find it prudent not to attempt to exploit their own views or convictions beyond the limits of reasonable verification or substantiation. Political economists, ambitious theorists and casual analysts have not always exhibited this needed caution. Just now there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of typewritten or published theories explaining the causes and prescribing the cures for the conditions of which the people of nearly every country complain.

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To the casual student of economics it at once appears, of course, that no money has been taken out of the world and that, as a corollary, the buying and normal consuming power is as great now as it has been at any time since the recovery period which followed the war. The important fact that seems to be overlooked is that buying power is not ordinarily measured or estimated by the amount of money available or nominally in circulation. It is, as is well known, computed rather on the volume and elasticity of credit, which, in other words, represents the courage and confidence of those who buy and those who sell. Once that confidence is lost or destroyed the result is inevitable. Buying stops, and with this, production is curtailed or suspended, and the buying power of those normally employed in mills, factories, construction work and transportation is lessened or destroyed.

If we were to analyze the contributing causes which led to the spectacular breakdown at the beginning of the period of unrest in the United States we might discover that the production managers of large American factories were no more farsighted or conservative than the pyramiding speculators who invested in stocks which sold at prices far above their actual value based upon earnings represented in dividends. As we see the industrial situation from a present-day perspective it may appear that if the profits of the big manufacturing plants had been shared more generously with consumers and the wage earners who were employed in their production, instead of being invested in additions to plants and machinery that the volume of goods might be increased, the balance between consumption and production might have been maintained indefinitely.

* * *

But this balance was destroyed. Perhaps you will not agree that it was destroyed in just the way indicated. There were, it is true, contributing influences. In addition to pursuing what now must appear to be a shortsighted policy in this respect, thousands of persons who could ill afford to take the risk bought stocks in these industries at the height of the market and held them until they had depreciated in value or become absolutely worthless. The money thus made available was, in many cases, used to increase the production of goods and materials, not at lower, but at higher costs to the ultimate consumer.

A panorama presenting a true picture of what followed the pursuit of this policy is not a pleasant prospect to view. Those who have gazed upon it too long and resentfully have, voluntarily or otherwise, subjugated themselves to a condition of mental slavery to the false belief that only in the manifestations of material abundance can there be found happiness and prosperity. None of us, singly or collectively, would yield ourselves to such servitude. Against a rule or law which would impress our families, our friends or our neighbors into such repugnant obedience to an inhumane master or overseer we would courageously and righteously rebel.

* * *

And yet how many today, vainly struggling in the hope of emancipation, are seeking after and following false gods, who promise deliverance! There has fallen upon the world a false but beguiling mesmerism that lures and carries the thoughtless on to that indefinite haven where individual responsibility and initiative are not the prerequisites of substantial success and happiness. They are being taught to look to some abstract human agency beyond and apart from themselves for insurance against want, if not against work.

True substance does not reside in such a structure. It has never been found, thus established, by those who through the ages have sought it at the hands of political alchemists or the worshipers of those who point to any other than the one way. He who follows in any other way wanders wearily and without hope.

The Wide Horizon

Canada's New Order

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA, ONT.

CANADA has gone "reform"—politically, industrially, financially. Everyone would seem to belong to the Socialist group, to hear him talk. Whether Conservative, Liberal or Labor, his ideals would appear to be patterned after those of the hitherto derided planks of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. It is no longer popular to defend bankers and capitalists, sound money and deflation—the old order.

Who or what is responsible for this? One man, R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister. A few weeks ago, when he and his party's days appeared numbered (according to by-elections), he gave five speeches on the air that electrified the country from Halifax to Victoria. They announced the abandonment of many time-honored Tory policies, contemplated changes in the "outworn" capitalist system, lowering of interest rates, social insurance, protection for the producer, laborer and consumer from unethical business methods.

The Progressives were delighted. For had they not been clamoring to deaf ears for just such reforms ever since the crash of 1929? But the Liberals had been caught napping. They had scarcely bothered formulating reforms, depending upon the general dissatisfaction in their opponents' régime to hand them the reins. Suddenly they had to get busy, dig out their files of past achievements, expound them vigorously before the future electorate.

* * *

Mr. Mackenzie King, their leader, pointed to their founding of the Department of Labor, the Conciliation Act for settling industrial disputes, the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Combines Investigation Act, old-age pensions, and measures of a similar nature. What is more, he said he had years before extolled all Mr. Bennett's "new" ideas in a book (Industry and Humanity) and that the latter was simply trying to steal the Liberals' thunder.

The opening was too good for Mr. Bennett to ignore. Why had Mr. King confined his reforms to "a book" instead of translating them into acts? The Conservatives on the other hand had the courage and ability, once the time was ripe (meaning now), to remove all the industrial and economic abuses under which the common man has been suffering. Capitalism and big business must be sternly regulated, price spreads must be narrowed, mass buying by chain and department stores must be controlled to prevent injury to the small retailer and producer.

Last session he started his housecleaning by inaugurating marketing boards for raw products, and farm credit adjustments and loans. This session is but two weeks old and already he has introduced bills for unemployment insurance, for farm loans at a reduced rate of interest, for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week, and has suggested that there is plenty more of such kind of legislation to come.

* * *

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth of Winnipeg, head of the Labor Party in the House, has asserted that he is prepared to back up the Government as far as it goes. He has little faith, however, that it will actually reform the capitalist system so as to permit public ownership of the sources of wealth. He believes that everyone should work for public good, not for private gain, and that this can be done only by transferring power from the individual to the state.

The United Farmers of Alberta concur in his views. Then there are an increasing number of exponents of social credit schemes who do not care what party is in power if only it will cash in on the immense potential wealth of the country and through loosening up of credit permit the wheels of production and distribution to turn as they never have before.

Thus every party is doing it—talking reform—and the people are being forced to think along constructive lines as they never have before. What decision the majority will arrive at will only be known on polling day, during the late summer or fall; but this much is certain that when the clouds of propaganda clear away the people will find themselves better off socially and economically than they had ever dared to expect.

Mirror of Opinion

Give the HOLC a Chance

FOLLOWING the recent congressional denunciation of the HOLC for refusing to distribute jobs as patronage plums comes a demand for investigation of that agency. Representative Sweeney of Ohio asserts, with naïve indignation, that "the HOLC has been mismanaged ever since it was created." From this broad generalization, which may merely mean that the home rescuing agency has not been subservient to individual congressmen, Mr. Sweeney concludes that a campaign of harassment is in order. . . .

If there is substantial graft in this large governmental business organization, the primary fault may be traced directly to Congress itself. That body deliberately exposed the HOLC to attack by the spoilsmen. More than that, Congress bluntly refused to place appointments in this organization on a basis of merit and efficiency even after grave abuses had been called to its attention. . . .

Congress can never expect satisfactory administration by first making an agency vulnerable to politics and later subjecting it to periodical baiting. The only sensible course is complete emancipation of this and other business institutions serving a public need from the machinations of unscrupulous politicians.—*Washington Post.*